admirable, a most Christian institution, and

ought to be permanent; that it is perfectly

ust and right to buy and sell men like cat-

tle in the market, and to hold them in bon-

Who shall yield? It is a solemn and

will not-if the Southern States choose to

break off from this republic, and to set up

a confederacy for themselves-there are two

things, we think, not to mention others,

which are to be commended to their very

serious consideration. First, it has been very

well asked, which of those States will con-

sent to be border States? Will Virginia and

Kentucky, or will North Carolina and

Tennessee? They must build a wall far

higher than the Chinese wall, or they can-

not keep their slaves a month. The bond-

man will have but to pass an imaginary

line, to cross a field, or to leap a fence, and

he will be free. Next, the republic, that

crush down any people. They may resent

the suggestion now; they may say they are

against universal scorn and indignation .-

certainly as there are laws of the social

common with many other considerations,

they persuade us that there will be no disso-

lution of this Union. It is painful to say

them; but on such a subject, free, frank,

plain words are to be spoken. The true

THE EXAMINER:

ablished Weekly on Jefferson St., next door but on to the Post Office. TERMS. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE,

IX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER.

From the article by Dr. Dewey, on "The Crisis of Free dom in the Old World and the New," in the January number of the Christian Examiner.]

In the opening of this discussion we remarked that there were certain questions which deeply agitated us at home. It is indeed, a part of that great movement in men's minds which pervades the whole civ. lized world. Abroad, men are demanding more freedom for themselves, Here we are demanding it for the slave. We have come and the whole world has come, within a few years, to a new view of this whole subject. But at the present moment the demand here has taken a particular form. A determination has very plainly manifested itself in this nation, within a few months past, that there shall be no further extension of the slave system upon our territory. We believe that, effectively, the battle for free soil is already fought, and the victory won. We rejoice at it, more than we rejoice at any public event within our memory. Whether we are right or wrong, the impulse of our whole heart is to say, We thank God

We rejoice at it, and we give thanks; but it is in no spirit of unkindness to our fellowcitizens of the Southern States. We respect many of them whom we know. We believe them to be perfectly sincere and conscientious in the defence of their system. But they must allow us to be sincere too. and conscientious. We believe that enslaving men is substantively a wrong. We cannot get over, nor around, nor away from the conviction, that it is a wrong, which, instead of being extended, should be extinguished as fast as possible. We believe that it is a wrong to human nature, -that it is a wrong to man as man. What it is to man as an animal, we will not now ask; whether it feeds and clothes him well, wheth. er it makes him comfortable, whether it allows him to be joyous and sportive, or how often it visits him with stripes, gashes him with wounds, sends blood-hounds to pursue Human slavery is a wrong to the nature that it takes effect upon. It mistakes and By no means: it will never do; he would be no longer a slave. Slavery, then, denies to this nature its inherent rights, denies its progress, commands it to stop, to stand still,-will not, does not, dares not permit it to rise. Why, let me ask any man, the stoutest defender of this system .- Would you think it right to enslave the poorest, meanest, most miserable, most imbecile white man that lives in the next cottage?-Would you think it right, right before God. to seize him or buy him and sell him, and sell his wife and his children, and their posterity forever, into hopeless bondage? The answer is, No. What then? Can the complexion of a skin-whitened by a Northern sky, bronzed by an Indian clime, or blackened beneath the heats of Africa-make all this stupendous difference between right and wrong,-make that to be just under one shade of color, which under another would be infinitely unjust? Is this the ethics of the slave system, -that a brand or a chain apon a white skin is a henious wrong, to make all the world cry out with indigna. tion, and that a brand or a chain upon a colored skin is a righteous and lawful mark

This is the strong ground of the "Free Soil" argument, but this is not all. The wrong principle works out bad effects. Not as visionary dreamers, not as mere moralisers, do we protest against the slave system: but as political economists, as patriot citizens, as those who wish to see upon their territories the most vigorous and prosperous growth of men. If there were a Upas-tree which could be introduced into California and New Mexico, to spread a fatal blight through all the land, who would permit it to be planted there? Slavery is that Upas-tree. It is a blight to industry, making it a degradation; ft is a blight to the very soil, exhaust. ing its fertility; it is a blight to the general education of the white race, from the necessary sparseness of that class of the population; it is a blight to the whole internal activity and mechanical genius and commercial prosperity of any people. Why, one of the strongest pleas for the occupancy of a new soil is, that the old is worn out. is said, we know, that the torrid zone cannot be cultivated by any but black men .--Suppose it were true, is that an argument making them staves? Dut we doubt if it be so. We do not believe that there is any region in which white men cannot be ac-

In 1790, Virginia had a population of be offended. But it is a very different kind 740,000, Pennsylvania 430,000, and New of offence that he takes at being forbidden York 340,000. In 1840, Virginia had to carry his slaves there. What is this difference? Why does this latter prohibition, or the proposal of it, awaken such a peculiar sensibility? It is that the refusal is put on moral grounds. It is our fixed conviction that slavery is morally wrong, that makes our position so exasperating to the people of the South. They say, "You proof their industrial pursuits is equally to the ral favor: scribe us by the proposed law. You assail our characters. You say that we have among us a practice so bad that it cannot be tolerated. Then we must be bad men We cannot submit to this." For our own part, we are painfully sensible to this bearing of our position and our argument; to their bearing upon many excellent, honorable, and Christian men. But we must say, that the fault is not ours. We have taken no new ground upon this matter of slavery. It is they that have placed themselves in a sisters would further develope the truth, new and a wrong position. Pressed by at-tacks from the North, and indeed from the that, from her geographical location and climate, she is not suited to negro slavery whole civilised world, and led on by an and while she is deprived of the advantages eminent statesman of their own, they have forsaken the old defensive ground and asother slave States. Take one instancesumed the offensive. They have forsaken from 1830 to 1840 Tennessee increased the ground which their and our fathers held, her population over 22 per cent. Kentucky that slavery was a system entailed upon them, and from which they could not imthirteen per cent. mediately free themselves; and they boldly Does all this signify nothing, or will it maintain that it is a most excellent, a most be suggested that population is not wealth and prosperity? We presume there is no

one so blind as not to see that aggregate or national wealth is in direct proportion to the number of people engaged in making dage forever. It is this that has brought us it—to the number of hands employed in bringing it out of the earth and creating it in the almost countless forms of manufacture. For no one will dispute the propomomentous question. We cannot. If they sition that every healthy man will produce more than he can consume. But how does population affect individual wealth? What is it, we ask, that gives value to every species of capital that a man can possess, which he does not personally consume,) but the demand for it, that is the number of human creatures who want it. For example, if there were a thousand more peo- before 1860, remain his property forever. ple in the county of McCracken than now He may sell them or keep them in Kenare, would not land and houses bring better tucky, as he pleases. And no slave is emanare, would not land and houses bring better prices? would not all commodities sell more rapidly? would not mechanical labor and professional services be more required? In a word, would not all kinds of business improve? We can froesee the intelligent improve? We can froesee the intelli establishes itself with the feelings and on the simple footing of a preference of the the simple footing of the people, and a member of the people, and a member of the municipal council of that town, published the banns, and celebrated the marriage on the slave system, will lay itself under the ban of the whole Christian world. We should not wonder if some civilised nations should refuse to send ambassadors to it. We should not wonder if by others the very courtesies of private life should be denied to its citizens. The reproach of which they now complain would gather into a weight of universal reprobation that would be enough to settling in our midst, is a phantom of the living in a slave State. A great many all doubt. Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to feet doors, which afford access to the roimagination; but our limits forbid us to slave blate. If the county are known to England, by his researches in the British tunda from the Ann street rooms. In the occupied with so much honor to himself, and discuss these points, and we can only comfavor this plan, but no determination has
State Paper Office, has established the second, or gallery tier, are no less than so much advantage to the cause of missions, as

State Paper Office, has established the second, or gallery tier, are no less than so much advantage to the cause of missions, as

Well as to the English government. sufficient to themselves; but no family, no mend to the perusal and study of our reathey are fully examined. We will not, directly in the county or not. Some are tion. The inhabitants of such a country would however, forbear to remark, that if the gradually forsake it; or they would go down evils apprehended are to be the real consecutive of the gallery, which commands a view of the Committee of Mecklenberg, sent over of the gallery, which is to be applied to procure three sermons the Committee of Mecklenberg, sent over of the gallery, which is to be applied to procure three sermons the Committee of Mecklenberg, sent over of the gallery, which is to be applied to procure three sermons the Committee of Mecklenberg, sent over of the gallery, which is to be applied to procure three sermons the Committee of Mecklenberg, sent over of the gallery in the choice of delegates to the Committee of Mecklenberg, sent over of the gallery in the choice of delegates to the Committee of Mecklenberg, sent over of the gallery in the choice of delegates to the Committee of Mecklenberg, sent over of the gallery in the choice of delegates to the Committee of Mecklenberg in or near Birworld that bind them in common with other men.

These are painful things to say; but, in the catastrophe at once, for it more dependence and the catastrophe at once, for it more dependence and well known friends to the cause, who dependence was first proclaimed in North dependence was first proclaimed in North dependence was first proclaimed in North dependence was first proclaimed in May, 1779.

These are painful things to say; but, in the catastrophe at once, for it may different churches, in or hear bin day of the whole establishment, resembling a gay and with two long streets. In the night think that the main question should not be dependence was first proclaimed in North dependence was first proclaimed in North dependence was first proclaimed in May, 1779.

These are painful things to say; but, in the catastrophe at once, for it may different churches, in or hear bin day of the whole establishment, resembling a gay and with two long streets. In the night think that the main question should not be dependence was first proclaimed in North catastrophe at once, for it would be more tolerable now than at any different churches, in or hear bin and well known friends to the cause, who dependence was first proclaimed in North catastrophe at once, for it would be more tolerable now than at any different churches, in or hear bin and well known friends to the cause, who dependence was first proclaimed in North catastrophe at once, for it would be more tolerable now than at any different churches, in or hear bin and well known friends to the cause, who dependence was first proclaimed in North catastrophe at once, for it would be more tolerable now than at any different churches. In the whole establishment, resembling a gay and with two long streets. In the night think that the main question should not be dependence was first proclaimed in North catastrophe at once, for it would be more tolerable now that the main question should not be dependence was first proclaimed in North catastrophe at once, for it would be more bring on the catastrophe at once, for provement of the human mind and the at least, and that nothing more should be onward march of Christian civilisation .-

age will. courtesy between honest and honorable men The change which has within the last few years taken place, and is still rapidly ture, authorising the same, without the neis perfect and fearless sincerity. If we had brothers of our own blood in the South, we going on in the public sentiment of this should say this to them. We should say, State in favor of it, is alone a sufficient pieces whenever a change is desired.— swered this morning. "You cannot separate from us; you cannot guaranty of its ultimate consummation.— There ought to be unanimity upon this sub. You may be sure that I have spared no arrange any feasible plan of separation; guaranty of its uttimate constitution. There ought to be unanimity upon this suband you would bring upon yourselves the deepest injury and dishonor before the whole world, if you could."

Revolutions seldom go backwards, those ject, and if any action at all is to be taken of the pairs to discover, if the british state of the pairs to discover, if th We say dishonor before the world. There but how long will we permit it to continue, be done. Perhaps Mr. Calhoun's "wise you that, in those days, the traffic of that are on hand in this immense magazine of be done. is no doubt about that. But we mind not and we cannot perceive the propriety of and masterly inactivity," may be as proper part of North Carolina took a southerly dispersion of the propriety of and masterly inactivity," may be as proper part of North Carolina took a southerly dispersion of the propriety of and masterly inactivity, and the entire part of North Carolina took a southerly dispersion of the propriety of and masterly inactivity, and the entire part of North Carolina took a southerly dispersion of the propriety of and masterly inactivity. mainly, in this matter, what the world says, what the world says, what the world calls dishonor. We stand upon the ground of eternal right. Freedom is our nature's birthright. Where is dom is our nature's birthright. Where is worse. Whether the day to which the of us are for compromising at "forty-nine," ernor Martin. The first account of "the the man on the face of God's earth who signs of the times incontestably point, has and some for Calhoun's "masterly course." extraordinary resolve by the people in Charwill say, that for the slave to break the chain yet arrived we do not know; but it seems which binds him, and to flee from it, is an to us that rational creatures would scarce.

Let us meet and see what we ought to do. Let us meet and see what we ought to do. SLAVEHOLDER OF MASON. unworthy deed—is forbidden by nature's ly require more proof of the paralysing law? Nowhere. The voice of all the and withering influence of negro slavery world thus adjudges slavery to be a wrong in our climate and soil than the undisputed to humanity. Freedom, we say, is our na- facts which stare us in the face. The ture's birthright. We are "called to lib- feeble and stinted growth of our own State, time since under the above title in the New South Carolina Gazette and Country Jour. from taxation, the State has 145,000 acres erty" by the voice of Heaven-and now, the rapid advance and gigantic proportions Orleans Commercial Times, we have con-nal, Tuesday, June 13, 1775. I read the of land, valued at \$870,000; also the tolls emphatically, of earth also. A cry has of the free States, which lie by our side, sulted the various authorities within our resolves, you may be sure, with reverence, receivable upon the Illinois and Michigan gone through the world, saying, 'Up, and demand justice! Up, and be free!' Justice! Up, and be free!' Justice! Up, and be free!' Justice! Empires are shaken, thrones tremble, kings are shaken, thrones tremble, kings aplain and humiliating demonstration of the free States, which he by our side, suited the various authorities within our resolves, you may be sure, with reverence, less favored by nature, in all the elements of prosperity and strength than we, afford thinking myself the sole discoverer. I do first season, to \$88,000, and which must increase greatly each successive year; and plain and humiliating demonstration of the free States, which he by our side, suited the various authorities within our resolves, you may be sure, with reverence, less favored by nature, in all the elements of prosperity and strength than we, afford thinking myself the sole discoverer. I do first season, to \$88,000, and which must increase greatly each successive year; and plain and humiliating demonstration of the free States, which he by our resolves, you may be sure, with reverence, the various authorities within our resolves, with reverence, the treatment of the free States, which he by our side, suited the various authorities within our resolves, you may be sure, with reverence, the first season, to \$88,000, and which amounted last year, being its fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties fail growth, it is perhaps of all kinds of poul-ties f Empires are shaken, thrones tremble, kings grow pale at that word. Justice! It is the stability of the universe; it is the throne of Heaven: it is the guardianship of the world; Heaven: it is the colonies, a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, a plain and humiliating demonstration of the whole number of slaves in the colonies, it is the law of all time; it is the empire of Commonwealth, which we are proud to call Rhode Island, our mother, and whose natural condition Connecticut, The Emancipation of Slavery in Kentucky. corresponds so nearly with our own. If Several gentlemen in the city of Louis any warning could preserve us from the imated, and accustomed to toil. Are the ville of both political parties, with Chan- baleful curse, which has struck down the people of Brazil and Hindostan and Siam cellor Nicholas at their head, have issued power and blighted the fortunes of Virginia, black men? And even if the burning line an address to the people of Kentucky, we might hear it in the hooting of the owl bronzes the complexions of men as they urging the propriety of providing in the from the windows of her deserted cabins, approach it, is that, we repeat, any reason new Constitution, for the gradual emanci- and see it in the return of the wolf and the

herce elements, as they sweep around, write that most of these gentlemen are native that most of these gentlemen are native does not send an agent on purpose. A few hundred dollars would copy all you need?

Would be for the State insignificant, if it does not send an agent on purpose. A few hundred dollars would copy all you need that most of these gentlemen are native that most of these gentlemen are native hundred dollars would copy all you need hundred dollars would copy all you need the first interval and sold, and very soon thereafter, negroes are highly beneficial—especially the latter, which, with a large per centum of animal mathematical that most of these gentlemen are native hundred dollars would copy all you need hundred dollars would copy all y slave holders, we should think, would en we intended from a simple reference to the species of merchandise, in nearly or quite from the State Paper Office, on all North No, complexion is not the brand of ser. vitude even in the slaveholder's estimation.

Show the slaveholder's estimation.

Show the showed think, would entered from a simple reference to the species of internations, in the slave holder, and the state Paper Office, on all North consideration as simple reference to the species of internations, in the slave holder, and the state Paper Office, on all North consideration as familiar to strangers.

The auction duties from 1 large numbers and were so acknowledged, by the exceeded eight millions. of the same of the bolder to have said that the law established is weaker in its bearing upon our moral accomplish it at the present time, and a relation, rather than a tenure. a relation, rather than a tenure,—a certain relation between him and the slave, like the old serfdom, rather than property in man.

A human being to be a relation to the old serfdom, rather than property in man.

Is weaker in its bearing upon our moral accomplish it at the present time, and to in the old serfdom that it will, appeared to the old serfdom, rather than property in man.

Is weaker in its bearing upon our moral accomplish it at the present time, and to in the old serfdom that will ited a slave population of 893,041; that of the tolerance of our fathers, and familiar to be most feasible and judicious. It then the old serfdom that the law established accomplish it at the present time, and dependence. It is a mistake if any have strange that an institution, sanctioned by the old serfdom, rather than property in man. A human being to be property! commodity, chattel, implement! Universal human na. Unive ture cries out upon it with abhorrence. The with which any man, unaccustomed to the after a named day shall be free at the age nies from Great Britain, slavery existed in with which any man, unaccustomed to the idea is not tenable, nor tolerable, hardly conceivable. No, it is a relation established by arbitrary, particular local law. The slaveholder is estopped by all natural law from arguing that he has just as good a right to carry his slaves to the new territory as to carry his horse or his plough or his cotton-mill.

with which any man, unaccustomed to the revolting abstraction of the revolting abstraction of human slavery. It is as a question of economy that emancipation strikes us with most force, and in this point of view, it affords matter of profound restorments as to carry his horse or his plough or his cotton-mill.

with which any man, unaccustomed to the revolting abstraction of the revolting abstraction of human slavery. It is as a question of economy that emancipation strikes us with most force, and in this point of view, it affords matter of profound restorments as to carry his horse or his plough or his cotton-mill. But here is the trouble. If the planter were forbidden by the government to carry a certain machine for packing and others, a certain machine for packing and others.

From the Maysville Eagle.

The following article embraces so nearly our 1,240,000, Pennsylvania had 1,720,000, own views in reference to Slavery in Kentucky and New York 2,400,000. It thus appears in view of a change of our organic law, that we that in the fifty years ending in 1840, Vir. publish it in this connection, and commend it to ginia increased her population only 68 per the serious attention of the voters of the State.

cent., while Pennsylvania increased hers The suggestion of a meeting at the Court 300 per cent. and New York 606 per cent. House on County Court day in February is a A comparison of their wealth and the yield good one, and we presume will meet with genedisadvantage of Virginia. In 1800, Ken. MR. Collins:-The call in the Flag

tucky had a population of 220,000, Ohio for a meeting of all who are opposed to 15,000, and Indiana 4,800. In 1840, any kind of Emancipation whatever, how-Kentucky had 780,000, Ohio 1,520,000, ever distant and gradual, and however and Indiana 680,000. The increase of thoroughly it may be accompanied by a Kentucky was only 255 per cent. while Colonisation of the whole black race of Alabama. that of Ohio was 3,278 per cent., and of Kentucky, has been followed up by a series Indiana 14,067 per cent. At the late Presidential election Indiana cast some 40,000 intended to class all friends to Emancipamore votes than Kentucky. A comparition and Colonisation, with Cassius M. son of Kentucky with her South-western Clay. Now Cassius M. Clay is an advocate for Emancipation, absolutely, without connecting it with Colonisation. And I believe there is no slaveholder in Mason, who does not connect Colonisation, as an of a free State she cannot even prosper as indispensable accompaniment, with every scheme of Emancipation which he may adopt. The following project is generally contended for by the Emancipationists of increased hers in the same period only some Kentucky, and by the slaveholders of that party, almost without exception.

First. Let all slaves now in existence, or born in Kentucky before the 1st of January, 1860, remain slaves for life.

Second. Let all male slaves born after January, 1860, be free at twenty five, and all females born after the same period te free at twenty-one-Provided, that upon reaching that age, they shall be hired out for two years or longer if necessary, until a fund shall be accumulated sufficient to transport them to Liberia, and give them a start in that colony.

Third. No slave thus emancipated shall remain in Kentucky, as a freeman.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will see at once that by this system, there is no sacrifice of slave property imposed upon the slaveholder against his will. All his negroes born

this is a proper time to make the question desirous of making the question plainly and but should be deferred for five or six years aimed at in the coming canvass, than to ture of North Carolina: If an enlightened self-interest does not have a provision inserted in the new Constiaccomplish it, the advancing spirit of the tution, by which a vote of the people could hereafter be taken upon that or any other single question, by an act of the Legisla-

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Slavery in the Colonies in 1776. Aided by an article which appeared some

4,370 Maryland, 5,000 Virginia, 629 N. Carolina, 15,000 S. Carolina, Pennsylvania,

brought to this country were landed on made of a large number. Your own State James river, in the colony of Virginia, from ought to have them all, and the expense for making them slaves? Do the free and pation of the slaves in this State. The fact vulture to places that were once the habi. a Dutch ship of war. They were landed

s slaves in the several States which have abolished slavery, at the time they commensed the work of emancipation. The difficulties in making an accurate table presenting these facts, are great, because we have ing these facts, are great, because we have not in the State library anything frem which they can be gathered; but we hope to be able,

The above letter establishes the fact, between the sale of the splendid series of the "Natural History of New York," \$4,137—from tolls paid by railroads under the freight law, \$96,160 44.

These muffins will be found excellent, and can be prepared in a very short time; for instance, from tolls paid by railroads under the freight law, \$96,160 44.

The sale of the splendid series of the "Natural History of New York," \$4,137—from tolls paid by railroads under the freight law, \$96,160 44.

The sale of the splendid series of the "Natural History of New York," \$4,137—from tolls paid by railroads under the freight law, \$96,160 44.

The sale of the splendid series of the "Natural History of New York," \$4,137—from tolls paid by railroads under the freight law, \$96,160 44.

The sale of the splendid series of the "Natural History of New York," \$4,137—from tolls paid by railroads under the freight law, \$96,160 44.

The sale of the sale of the splendid series of the "Natural History of New York," \$4,137—from tolls paid by railroads under the freight law, \$96,160 44.

The sale of the sale of the sale of the splendid series of the "Natural History of New York," \$4,137—from tolls paid by railroads under the freight law, \$96,160 44.

The sale of the sal a certain machine for packing cotton to the new territories, because it was known to injure the fabric, doubtless then he would be resent to carry of the expediency of continuing the present for her amelioration, therefore, may well be supposed worthy of the notice, if not the supposed worthy of the ramelioration, therefore, may well be supposed worthy of the notice, if not the ing these facts, are great, because we have not in the State library anything from which they do not evince the ruinous folly of it.

Look at the following:

and importance to the people of Kentucky, same should be done everywhere else." our readers, all facts of interest in relation

For the present, we subjoin a table of the number of slaves in the slave-holding States, and the free colored population in the free States, as shown by the census of 1840:

Slave States. No. Slaves. Free States. No. free col'd.
Delaware. 2,600 Maine, 2,355
Maryland, 89,737 N. Hampshire, 537 448,987 241,817 Vermont, Connecticut, 1,105 Rhode Island, 3,228 Massachusetts, 8,669 327,038 280,944 253,532 195,540 168,452 New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, 182,258 183,059 Ohio, Indiana, 58,240 19,935 Arkansas Michigan, Iowa,

2,486,726 Total since 1775, since which time New York tion of this mammoth concern: has emancipated her slaves, the free colored population of New York, has nearly quadhas marked the season by making a most houses during the year was 4,028, at an the same period

erroneously it seems, that the North Caro- parts of the rotunda, but the two sales- sionary in Madagascar, he feels a deep anxiety made the first move in colonial emancipa. larly classified, completely lighted with A Good Subject for Preaching. - We learn

vention. But there are many considerate to England by the Colonial Governor of the whole establishment, resembling a gay in as many different churches, in or near Bir

90, EATON SQUARE, LONDON, 4th July, 1848.

My DEAR SIR: I hold it of good augury that your letter of the 12th of June reached cessity of taking the whole Constitution to me by the Hermann, just in time to be an-

20th of June, 1775.

I have read a great many papers relating In August 1620, the first slaves ever to the regulators, and am having copies would be for the State insignificant, if it I shall always be glad to hear from you,

> Very truly yours, GEORGE BANCROFT. D. L. SWAIN, Esq., Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

mation very shortly. All matters connec- people of Charlotte Town in Mecklenberg any two of the higher Judges in England ted with this question, are now of interest county, and I should not be surprised if the

> Enterprise. We find the following notice of Simmons' Oak Hall establishment in the city of Boston, in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. Few persons who have not visited this immense establishment can have any idea of the amount of business done, or of the admirable system by which it is managed by Mr. Simmons:

A MODEL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT -There is in Boston one of the largest establishments for the manufacture of clothes in the United States, We allude to Simmons' "Oak Hall Rotunda," as it is termed by its abstract of the returns of the overseers of 21,044 enterprising proprietor. Some idea of its the poor, to the Legislature. It comprises extent may be gathered from the fact, that all the towns in the State but forty-one. the sales amount to half a million dollars From this abstract we glean the following per annum, and that there are employed in items: the manufacture 25 fashionable cutters There are 174 alms houses in the State, and trimmers, 2 book-keepers, 1 cashier in which were supported the past year and assistant, 1 paymaster, 5 runners, 2 expresses, 30 salesmen, and 3,000 operaforeigners, of whom 6,707 were from Eng-

Forty-nine," the most extensive establish-

ment for the sale of clothing in the United

States, namely, a rotunda of three tiers,

Governor French, in his message, states

New York-Interesting Facts.

State of New York, and Vice President

elect of the United States, in his report has

embodied most interesting information.

rupled her then slave population. Indeed important improvement in his vast establish- average weekly cost for each pauper of the ratio of the increase of the free colored ment. He has added a spacious and lofty \$1 01. The number of persons aided populatian of both New York and Penn- rotunda in the rear of the large sales-rooms and supported out of the alms-houses was sylvania, is greater than the ratio of increase on Ann street. This rotunda is also for a 9,817, at an average weekly cost for each of the slave population of Virginia, within clothes mart, and is well worthy of a de- pauper of \$1 07. scription, and should be visited as an object The entire free colored population of the of interest by those who are anxious in ob- supported was 611, and of idiots 324-

United States in 1790, was but 59,460; serving how the trade of Boston in the paupers by reason of insanity or idiocy 729. since that period it has grown in the free clothing branch is rapidly increasing. The Of the 18,693 paupers, 9,567 thereof State alone, to 386,283.

Most persons are, probably, aware that tre of the splendid variegated sky-light to house establishments \$1,056,494. North Carolina has claimed the honor of the floor is 65 feet. The light is 20 feet by issuing the first declaration of independence, 13, and the stained glass is of the most more than a year before that celebrated dec- beautiful pattern. The main saloon, open laration drafted by Jefferson, made its ap- from the first raised floor to the stucco work torious till 1779.

There was a striking similarity in senti- gallery is reached by a short flight of stairs, republican constitution: ment and phraseology in the two Declara-tions, which caused many to infer, that the right and left on the west side. Above the of Dijon, but now an Evangelical minister, delast one was a copy of the first, with amendments only. Mr. John Adams, in 1779,
On the first floor there are two elliptic but was refused, on account of his being in holy

then Governor of Georgia, in a letter of the

The newspaper thus transmitted is still the canal debt. preserved, and is the number 498 of the To pay this, besides the ordinary revenue 80,000 newspaper seems to have reached him after pudiates all banks and banking systems, 165,000 he had finished his despatch; for the para-110,000 graph relating to it is added in his own Cin. Gaz. 16,000 hand writing, the former part of the letter being written by a secretary or clerk.

and to be of use to you, or your State.

from other sources, to get the desired infor- will see the extraordinary resolves of the 64-which is but a little more than is paid The clerk hire, in all the departments of

the public service, was \$162,730 11-all the official postage of the State, \$2,297 38. The prisons cost the State \$604,273 93. But there are portions of this pre-eminently rich and prosperous State, that still remain a "howling wilderness," for the report shows that the State paid the last year

thirty-five dollars bounty on wolves. There was also paid \$1,375 for instructing Indian children, and \$122,694 87 for Indian annuities.

Pauperion in Massachusetts The Secretary of State has submitted an

A comparison of the two tables presented tives constantly plying the needle. The land and Ireland. The number of foreign this article exhibit the singular fact, that Boston Post furnishes the following descrippaupers who came into the State the past

year was 1,494.

Number of insane persons relieved and dimensions of the rotunda are 50 feet by were made so by intemperance-being over

47, giving an area of 2,350 feet on the one half. The total pauper expense was basement floor, and the depth from the cen. \$372,749 75 and the value of the alms-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

pearance "The Mecklenberg Declaration ceiling, and filled with a flood of light from France has hitherto forbidden the marriage of a of Independence" was said to have been is above and on every side, is in fact divided Romish priest even after he bad abandoned the sued in May, 1775, but was not made no- into two apartments, by means of a gallery priesthood. An experiment has been made, of oak, with an elegant iron balustrade. The showing the operation of that law under the

ample windows. Here, too, is Mr. Sim- from the Birmingham (Eng.) Gazette, that the The following letter of Mr. Bancroft, to the dome are ornamented by beautiful be inserted in the Birmingham Gazette, requesting the masters of families to direct their servents having the care of their horses, to attend basement apartment is devoted to woolens divine service on that day."

and piece goods, and an immense furnace, It would be a good subject of pread set up by Mr. White, for warming the this country, by men who can preach truth establishment in winter. Here, then, we and duty without the stimulus of a premium of vested funds .- Independent. have "Oak Hall for Eighteen Hundred and

CHINA .- "The first church building without a steeple" ever erected in China proper, has just been finished at Amoy. It is 55 feet in length, and 33 in front, with a portice after the Etruscan style, which strikes the natives with clock; both of which are much needed.

The China Mail contradicts the rumor, which

BIBLE TRANSLATIONS .-- The foreign paper state that the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge has in progress a Spanish Version from the Hebrew. The Committee of for the purpose of collation, a copy of the Am-sterdam (1702) edition of Cyprian de Valera's Spanish Protestant Version, which is rarer than the total amount of the State debt at \$16,. tract with a French printer at Paris, for print-612,795 37, of which \$8,004,622 09 is ing a new French translation of the Scripture from the original text.

does it tear the stacks, eat the grain and the like, but the injury it does to the fields in the our friends to avoid them, unless peculiarly situated for their raising. They cost more tha Mr. Fillmore, the Comptroller of the

FRESH BONES FOR HENS .- Those who keep The canal revenue, as every one knows, lime, gravel and powdered bones. These article

being half a mill tax. The Empire State is proud, and justly so, of her freedom from oppressive State taxation. In 1843 and 1844, the tax was one mill—1845 one mill 1845, and 1847. and one-tenth of a mill—1846 and 1847, but not till it melts. Then take it off, stir it six-tenths of a mill-1848, one-half of a well, till all is mixed. Beat the whole very mill-and this is the extent of the burden hard after it is all mixed. Then butter some imposed by the State of New York upon muffin rings on the inside. Set them in a hot mposed by the State of New York upon oven, or on a heated griddle, pour some of the batter into each, and bake the muffins well.—

The State received for salt duties the Send them to the table hot; continue to bake past year \$43,347 67—from the tax on foreign insurance companies \$4,810—from the sale of the splendid series of the "Nature of Naw York" \$4,127

LOUISVILLE::::::FEB. 3, 1849.

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

A Good Move and in the Right Quarter. The Mayor, the two Boards of Council, and other influential citizens, of Washington City, have petitioned Congress, praying for the abo lition of the slave trade within the District of Columbia, or for authority to be conferred upon the city corporation, by which the offensive traffic may be prevented

This movement, if judiciously directed, must exert a beneficial influence in allaying the excitement and reconciling the divisions now distracting the public mind.

A New Anti-Slavery Paper in Virginia. The Daily Enterprise is the name of a new paper started at Wheeling, Va. The editor speaks out as follows in the first number. We has taken. He says:

1. We are Anti-Slavery, soul and body, now and forever. We go sgainst enslaving the body, enslaving the mind, the tongue, or the 2. If the question were to be decided betwee

and Immediate Emanciwould choose the latter without

curse, and that in the aggregate ald be greater gainers than the 5. We suppose the citizens of Wheeling have but little interest in the question, except as it affects their immediate interests, and are in this

respect prepared to discuss it themselves. lly, if we are to be proscribed for ments like these, the sooner we get out of this mmonwealth the better. But we have formed no such idea of the people of Western Virginia A few of the selfish and contracted may condemn for opinion's sake, but the most of them are too liberal to permit their minds to be thus

"Moses."

The crowded state of our columns last week prevented us from making any comments upon the communication of our friend "Moses."-We propose now to offer a few thoughts suggested by that and previous communications.

And, first, we would remark it as a singular coincidence that, before receiving "Moses" article, we had made quite a copious extract for the Examiner, (published on the first page of last week's paper,) from the very article in the Edinburgh Review, which he praises so highly We certainly think that the readers of the Examiner will have some curiosity to see an article so highly commended by both the friends and opponents of emancipation. Most heartily do we advise them to obtain the article and peruse it thoroughly, for seldom can a more interesting and instructive essay be found. No one, as it seems to us, can read the article withpresented of the improvability of the most degraded portion of mankind, and his mind convinced by the arguments adduced to establish the fact of the essential unity of the human race. The writer demonstrates, by the irrefuta- ded; how different would be the condition of ble evidence of physiology and psychology, the Africa, at the present day. Let the results truth of the doctrine that every tribe of human- which have followed the exertions of the selfkind, no matter however low in intellect and denying Moravians testify what would have morals, possesses those essential elements of humanity which by an impassable barrier separate man from all other earthly beings; which distinguish him as man and render him capable of indefinite and illimitable improvement. This doctrine harmonises perfectly with the stead of regarding them as her worst enemies, Bible account of man's origin, and with the glorious New Testament doctrine of human brotherhood-the brotherhood of all of every name, race, color and condition.

Now, "Moses" professes to believe in, and does believe in the New Testament, and yet he strenuously defends an institution, which utterly denies the unity of the race by denying to L. Breckenridge, Rev. E. P. Humphrey, and the black man rights-the right of libertywhich our Declaration of Independence pro- Smith. nounces the inalienable right of all men; an institution which laughs to scorn the doctrine of human brotherhood, and declares that the black man, so far from being a brother, is not even a man, but a thing, a chattel, to be bought in Kentucky, which will certainly attract much and sold, as a horse or a hog or any other article of property is bought and sold! There may be consistency in this, but we confess our inability

2. "Moses" asserts that "the Almighty, in tended and purposed all the consequences of slavery at this time. that differing, and that, therefore, whether it is it; that there is a necessity that it be so."

Does "Moses" mean that the everlasting dis- States. They have advocated the policy of the tinction between right and wrong is sometimes law of 1833 forbidding, with certain exceptions, overlooked by Jehovah? This, we confess, is a the introduction of slaves into this State, a polstrange notion to us, for we had supposed that icy which looked forward to the ultimate exthe Bible taught that God, the all holy, cannot tinction of slavery by a very gradual process. look upon ein except with abhorrence.

"There is a necessity that it be so." Why, "What ever is, is right. Allah is great, and if Now, we do not exactly understand what our it had not been right for you to be in slavery, neighbors mean by "agitation." They certainyou would not be," would the reply have been ly will not deny that, if slavery is an evil think you might have said more. He speaks of the hands of demagogues. It is time for the entirely satisfactory? Not so satisfactory we imagine, but that our friend would have taken right and proper that it shall be discussed. In States than in the free, and says that the num- look to those who hang around Frankfort, and the earliest opportunity of escaping from bond-

But "the Almighty made Shem, Ham and Japhet to differ, and therefore he purposed all the consequences of their differing." All the consequences! The slave trade, no less than slavery, is one of those consequences; yet "Moses" pronounces the slave trade infamous and atrocious! Does the Holy One of Heaven discuss this question fully as well as other ques- York, but they are no less prostitutes; and the purpose infamy and atrocity?

It is true that the Creator has made his children to differ. To some He has granted more privileges than to others. The white man He has favored in every way. A thousand advantages and means of superiority has He given to or of his purposes as manifested in the benign advantages and means of superiority should be see why this question must be left to "the slow the same time place upon her a mark of disused for the purpose of injuring and degrading process of individual observation," while all contrary He desires that every privilege enjoyed as the people may see fit to discuss them. We behalf of the less favored, that thus the divine it should be most thoroughly discussed in every bleesings may be shared, and all hearts united neighborhood, that public opinion may be enin christian love and gratitude. Let not the lightened, and every voter enabled to decide it mantle of Christ's holy religion be thrown over intelligently. human error and wrong. More than once has The following paragraph from the Journal's it been thus desecrated. In the dark ages the article, is very interesting:

EXAMINE R. trade, the privilege of renewing the awful mocks The farce is too tragic to be oft repeated But, says "Moses," "the slave trade has been the means by which God has fitted a great multitude of the negroes for mansions in the skies;" i. e. by bringing them into christian lands .-Very well, admit it to be so, what then? Does it follow that the slave trade is approved by Jehovah, and that slavery enjoys his sanction? By no means; the fact only shows that a gracious Providence often overrules evil for good. He caused the captivity of Joseph to prove a means of good, but we have yet to learn that He commended the brothers of Joseph for selling him, or the Midianites for buying him.

And, in passing, we would ask our friend since he thinks that the slave trade has proved a means of inestimable spiritual good to the blacks, ought we not all as christians at once to engage in that traffic, and bring as many as possible of the benighted Africans from their native region of heathenism into this favored land, where they may enjoy gospel privileges?

We will not, however, dwell upon these considerations. We gladly acknowledge that many slaves, through the care of affectionate and devoted masters, enjoy religious privileges by which they are far advanced in the christian life, and, to use our friend's expression, "are fitted for mansions in the skies." (Does hope he will be sustained in the noble stand he "Moses" as a christian think that persons, who are fitted for mansions in Heaven, should be retained in bondage on earth? If really fit for honor above, are they not prepared for freedom

But this fact does not reach the point at issue, does not answer the all-important question .-And what is that question? Simply this; has the existence of elevery in A. ed the condition of the negroes in Africa! No one can hesitate as to the reply to this question. All authorities concur in the statement that the condition of the African in his native land has seen rendered far more deplorable since the ement of American slavery than before. In consequence of the demand for slaves to be carried across the Atlantic, the petty kings of Africa have been stimulated to new and unheard of atrocities. Avarice and all fiendish It is sad to think that the influence of professedly Christian nations should have been exercised, not to improve and elevate the African but to sink him into deeper and deeper degradation. But such has been, and such is the fact Slavery in the United States, at this very hour, s indirectly adding horrors to the condition of the African in his native land. We denounce he slave-trade, it is true, but we cherish the institution of slavery, and, by cherishing it, make it, as far as in us lies, reputable, and thus prolong its existence in Brazil and other portions of the world which directly support the slave

ly reflect upon his position. We have admitted that in some instances God has overruled the evil of slavery for good. But there is another view to be taken of the matter. which has peculiar interest for every christian mind and heart. Suppose that, instead of having supported an itstitution and a traffic, which have been attended with such fearful woes, and teracted, the christian nations of the world had united in efforts for the improvement and redemption of Africa, efforts on which the choicest blessings of Divine Love would have descenbeen the result, had all christians been animated by a similar spirit and been equally faithful to their duties as followers of Jesus. Then Africa would have had reason to regard with reverential affection the christian nations of the world, in-

trade. This is a consideration which may well

make the defender of slavery pause and serious-

The Meeting at the Court House.

We have only time before our paper goes to press, to say that the meeting Thursday evening was very large and enthusiastic. For the proceedings we refer our readers to another column. Addresses were made by the Rev. W. Messrs. Speed, Thomason, Baird, Walter, and

Emancipation in Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal of the 23d inst., contained an article on the subject of Emancipation spirit. Any one who has read his articles may capitol during the sittings of the Legislature, attention through the State. It had generally since the discussion began. At first he seemed been supposed that the Journal would, in due disposed to justify the slave trade, as it is essenseason, take a prominent place among the organs | tially connected with the system which he deof Emancipation, and we deeply regret that we are compelled to add that it has seen fit to making Shem, Ham and Japhet to differ, in- throw its influence against the discussion of

The editors of the Journal say that they had in the abstract right or wrong, that the white decided not to enter on the discussion of quesman should govern the negro, we cannot help tions connected with the election of delegates to the coming Convention, on account of their "Whether in the abstract right or wrong." - relations to the Whig party of this and other They think a question of such magnitude as Emancipation, ought to be examined without believe that "Moses" is now in sight of Mount tor gives in—the citizen smiles complacently, here is fatalism, genuine fatalism, of which the agitation; ought to be left to "the slow process devout Mohamedan need not be ashamed .- of public opinion, formed from each man's in the Jordan that separates him from "free soil." Slavery is, therefore it is right. A few years dividual observation." Everything, they add, For awhile, he may "linger shivering on the men are drawing off from this question; as I since, some American citizens were in slavery indicates that the time will come when the peo. brink," but I believe that he will make the have used Bourbon to quiet Warren, I will use in Algiers. Suppose friend "Moses" had been ple will solve this problem for themselves, and plunge. I really do like the spirit of "Moses," Warren to quiet Bourbon!" and immediately one of the unfortunate captives, and that, on the State of public opinion necessary to this re.

newspapers and on the stump, of all proposed women that walk the same streets during the have a convention of all the friends of emanciamendments." One of the proposed amendments relates to the County Court system, and walking in the city and in the field, by night to understand it, it should be fully discussed .- and by day, all over the country? These pros-Another proposed amendment contemplates the titutes are not of the same color as those that removal of slavery from Kentucky. Why not watch for the runaway in the streets of New tions? - Why is every possible amendment, that system of slavery has made them so. In some wisdom or folly, that sage or simpleton may parts of the South, is not a perfectly black child suggest, to be discussed, while Emancipation almost as rare as a black swan? Has the interis to be placed under the ban, and its discussion mixture of blood been effected without sin? In outlawed? We see no justice in this course .-- the South, too, the parent condemns his child Emancipation is by far the most important sub- to all the horrors of eternal slavery, and to all this part of his family; but if we know aught ject before the public mind in Kentucky. The the degradation which "negro blood" brings of his character, as revealed in his beloved Son, policy and propriety of pressing it at this time. is urged by many of the purest, wisest, and best What would be thought of a parent at the North the less favored members of his family. On the other questions are to be everywhere discussed, by one of his children over another should stim- think its magnitude claims for it peculiar promulate the favored one to earnest exertions in linence, in the public regard, and that, therefore,

that the members, being politicians, and naturally fearful of committing themselves on such a question, cannot be relied on as to public opinion upon it; but after all, we know of no better exponent of opinion upon the question. All the members of the lower house, with the single xception of the Representatives from a single ounty, state that a majority in their counties are opposed to all plans of Emancipation; and every member without, as we believe, any exception, is opposed to raising the question in the approaching canvass for conventional delegates. The general impression appears to be that a decided public opinion exists in favor of ingrafting in the Constitution a prohibition against the fur-ther importation of slaves from other States, but every member of the House and of the Senate opposes the agitation of any scheme of Eman-

That the members of the Legislature fail to do justice to the extent of public sentiment in the State, in favor of Emancipation is very clear to us. We have information, reliable information, from many prominent and shrewd men, from which we are induced to believe that large number of counties are ready to cast heir votes in favor of Emancipation. The doubt which the Journal throws upon the testimony of the members of the Legislature, is very proper. These gentlemen are clearly mistaken. The Journal adds:-

"But even if a majority of the people in a majority of the counties now favored Emancithe substantial and wise part of them not be inclined to start such a question at a time when so many other questions are to constructed. Not only should there be a lear and very decided indication of public n for submitting specific amendments, under rtain conditions, to the popular vote. Such a ovision has, we believe, been engrafted in out of the new Constitutions of the other

We do not see why the question of Emancisation is to be thrust aside, because "so many other questions are to be raised." If a majority of the people are in favor of it, the sooner their wishes are carried out the better. If any ques passions have been fed to the almost utter exlinction of the kindly feelings of humanity.-- be that which is by far more important than all others combined.

In conclusion, the Journal advises its friends not to run candidates in any county "upon the uestion of any scheme of Emancipation," but o select as delegates to the Convention their ablest, wisest, and most virtuous citizens. We hope that in every county in which there is any prospect of success, the friends of Emancipation may run their ablest men, and in those counties in which they are not strong enough to carry their candidates, they may support the candidates who are least hostile to their views. The suggestion that the new Constitution shall contain a provision by which the people may introduce specific amendments without the trouble of calling another Convention, is eminently wise and proper. The people ought to have this right secured to them, and no one, we hope, will oppose their having it.

The friends of Emancipation owe it to them selves and the greatand glorious cause in which they are engaged, to come forward and exhibit their strength to quaking politicians of all kind They have been too supine. Had they been have had abundant evidence that in many counlethargy and take the proper steps to let their numbers be known, and their influence be felt. We are assured by intelligent men in different counties, that the good cause is every day gaining ground. We hope that no Emancipationist will permit the boustings of the pro-slavery men to paralyse his energy, or to rob his heart of hope. Come, friends, let us take courage, be active and vigilart. We have much labor before us, and let us go to work heartily. Let us not be guilty of the supreme folly of concluding we are too weak to accomplish any good before we make a fair trial of our strength.

"Rloses."

To the Editors of the Braminer: GENTLEMEN: Your correspondent "Moses" seems to be a man of good intentions, who has see that his feelings have materially changed fends. He has now abandoned that ground .-He seemed at one time to consider useless all efforts to improve the condition of mankind, as, according to his representation, all such efforts a stranger to the power of such stratagemsof Islamism. Now he looks forward to suc- only give their own. "Indeed!" says the repre negro race. If he had not engaged in this differently." "You have been deceived, sir." a good thing when properly conducted. The tainly, sir, you will only injure yourself in the Nebo, and that he will not die without crossing and says-"He's safe! Now, my neighbors and believe that he must be an excellent man. gives out that the whole Green river country is

day. Are not prostitutes seen in the South. apon him or her through whose veins it flows. nen who do not who should sell his daughter as a slave, and at grace at which the finger of scorn would be for- lowing interesting letter on the subject of Slaever pointed, and which could never be effaced, very in Jamaica and Cuba. It is enough for us even by all-changing time, till an unhonored grave hid her from the sight of man? If this whose statement of facts implicit reliance may were done commonly in any Northern city, be placed. Our southern friends of the press would not the indignation of the South burn like do not often copy from our columns on the suba consuming fire against that city? Oh, friend ject of their peculiar "institution," but perhaps, South, when you cannot turn round without see- be willing to make an exception in this instance. dustry of the island, with a view to dete

nurses for children, and se maids for young the merits of this great question of Slavery, with and character, and we have awaited the assembling of the present Legislature as affording the best means of ascertaining it. It may be said as a matter of course? Why, the very comticular attention of our readers. chastity so common as to be looked upon almost us to publish it without inviting to it the par- the result of the mission of this gentleman was monuess of the thing seems to have prevented "Moses" from seeing it at all. There is not light enough in the picture to enable him to bserve the shadow. JOSHUA.

To the Editors of the Examiner: GENTLEMEN: The time for action-decided mbined action—has fully come. Let us have convention as early as practicable. It is irgently demanded by the importance of the ause, and the magnitude of the obstacles to be overcome, before we can say we have gained one single important end. There is a field of onflict before us, such as we have never had. Our opponents are armed, and will yield only when resistance becomes hopeless. A moment's attention to the several divisions of those pposed to us, will satisfy every one of the ecessity of action. 1. There is a large class who love the system

f slavery; why, it is needless to inquire. They

believe that it is right-warranted by the chrislian scriptures, and approved by the Saviour of man, and every attempt to remove it an effort to travel in advance of Divine Providence .-These must be met and answered, or they will remain where they are, fighting against liberty. 2. Another class stand at their case. They have no interest in the system, and are unable

to see how they are responsible for the continuice of it, or what right they have to talk about cipation; nor can they see how any interests. These must be convincedfacts and arguments must be spread before them in the most plain and palpable manner, or they will be found fighting against us in the day of

3. Multitudes are anxious for the adoption of ome safe system of gradual emancipation, but usider the present an inappropriate time to gitate the question. They have a profound egard for other men; and because two years ago a few men at Frankfort issued a manifesto fisclaiming any intention to interfere with the existing relations of masters and slaves, they onsider themselves bound to abstain from any active participation in the present movement for freedom. They are to be convinced that the position is absurd, or they will resist to the utmost every effort to relieve the State from the foul blot of slavery. The acts and doings of the gentlemen assembled at Frankfort, will be not only a stumbling block in their path, but an impassable barrier.

4. 'Another class are so cautious, that they will not move because they cannot see the end from the beginning. How will this result?-How will that terminate? And until these questions are answered in a manner agreeable te them, they will stand still, or put forth their strength to palsy ours. One thing at a time, is our motto; when we have determined to build, select the spot and determine on the plan. It is time enough to say how it shall be done when we have resolved to do it.

Those who trade in politics, will, for political easons, set themselves firmly against us; and the politicians are adroit managers-devoting all their time and attention to the subjectbreeze, and secure a triumph. And in this active, the members of the Legislature would struggle they will leave no art untried. Acting on the common instinct of self-preservation, ties, majorities can and will be polled for Eman- both the great political parties will, most probacipation candidates. Let them shake off their bly, declare against emancipation, in order to secure a majority in the convention. There is to be a convention in Frankfort on the 5th of February next, the avowed object of which is "to quiet the public mind on the subject of emancipation!" This is said to be a movement of the Democratic party-but, judging from the names of the delegates to it, which appear in the public journals, I should think it a mongrel, for Whige and Democrats are thrown in pell mell. But suppose it to be purely Democratic: when met, the delegates will assume to dictate to the party, and though few, and, in many instances, self-appointed, their doings will be gazetted as those of the great Democratic party, and every true disciple of the school will be required to stand on the platform for the sake of the party!

The Whigs will not be outdone by their old been misled by his theories. I believe that he opponents. They, too, will raise the cry, let wishes to do right, and to arrive at truth. My slavery alone! or you will give the Democrats a reason for referring to him is to show the good majority in the convention. Already those who effects of discussion, when conducted in a proper have been in the habit of lingering about the controlling the legislation of the State, and manufacting public sentiment, have whispered it abread that every member of the present Legislature is opposed to emancipation. These whispers are intended to produce effect in every part of the State, and strike dumb every voice that pleads for emancipation; and no one is had been in vain. He seemed to wish us all to though few may be able to comprehend them. sit down, like Mohamedans, fold our hands, and First, a few gentlemen of leisure go to the say, "It is fate." At one time, he might have capitol, and pretend to give the sentiments of been supposed to be a follower of the prophet their respective counties, when, in fact, they cessful efforts for the improvement, even of the sentative, "I thought your county would go discussion, these changes might never have "Well, in that event, the movement cannot suc taken place in his mind. Discussion is always ceed, and we may as well abandon it." "Cerearnest seeker for truth is always benefitted. I community, if you do not." The poor legislamust know how, in every part of the State. which the State ought to be relieved from, it is a greater degree of chastity existing in the slave people to think for themselves, and no longer pation in the State, that those who claim the right to transfer us at pleasure, may know who we are and what we intend to do. Let us have it soon, before the wire-workers have time to prejudice the cause in the public mind. We must have organisation-we must have papers and tracts; above all, we must have speakers. Multitudes can be reached in no other way.-Our people are accustomed to go to the stump for information, and there we must give it to them. What say you, shall we have a convention in Louisville, on the 12th of February?

Under the Bridge, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the New York Evening Post.

Emancipation in Cuba. We gladly give a prominent place to the folto remark that the writer is a gentleman on teelf and its great progenitor, the African slave terfering, or intending to interfere with the almost every house in the country, employed as ant a contribution to the general discussion of on the eve of being taken away.

ladies? In what free State is the violation of which the public mind is fermenting, to permit

HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1849. Every reflecting American has, of course, ooked with no small degree of interest to the great experiment of the abolition of slavery in he British West India Islands. Its results must go far to influence the destiny of that sad and fatal institution in our own slave States also .-For myself, I, from a very early period, looked to that quarter of the heavens, as the region where was to appear the first dawn of that thrice-blessed day, which should witness the fall of the last shack ie from the last slave in our own dear and glorious land. Early accounts of the success of the emancipation in Antigua, (where it was first carried into complete effect, without any transition stage of "apprenticeship.") awakened a confident hope that many years would not pass before a "great change would take place" in the minds of our own southern slave owners themselves, causing them to be the most anxious for the benefits of a similar reform. At that period an intelligent owner of a plantation in Antigua assured me that, far from needing or being entitled to any compensation from the British government for the mancipation of their slaves, the interest of the former masters themselves, might rather have ed them, if they had rightly understood it, to pay an equal amount for the benefits of the

dinner party at the White House at Washngton, about ten years ago, with a confession the abandonment of former strong prejudies on the subject. Confirmed by other similar vidences, as well as by all natural reasoning on the question, I was led to wait with patient hope, that solution of the problem of slavery in the United States which must, sooner or ater, be brought home to us, practically and conclusively, from the emancipated West India Islands. Let but our own southern slave-owners have their eyes opened to the truth that they may cast off the burthen of this institution. not only with safety, but with positive benefit o themselves as the capitalist and proprietary class, and all question on the subject would of course be at an end. If federal aid were in any way needed, we of the north should then have only to resist their appeals to'us, to violate the constitution for the speedier abolition of

Well, thus far it must be confessed that this nope has not been realised. As a measure supposed to be beneficial to the proprietors of the land, or even reconcileable with their interests, mancipation in those islands has hitherto been generally regarded as a failure. There has the slave would then earn for himself to extra been a great falling off in the production and labor for his own redemption. Depend upon its exports of their staples, sugar and coffee. The upplies of labor required for the working of the estates have been irregular and insufficient; the ery of distress from the proprietors has been oud and constant; and they have declared them-

groes in the question—the former slaves, now the free laboring population of the islands.— by them for themselves; and they would then we are the advocates of, and will vote for a lib-WE, probably, should regard that as a pretty remain a far more serviceable and cheaper class eral system of Constitutional Refor dition, moral and material, had experienced even a fraction of the improvement naturally to be expected from their creation out of slavery into the life of freedom, we might, perhaps, find in that result consolation for our regrets at some reduction in the annual crops and incomes of their ex-masters; for, after all, Corporal Trim was not far from the truth in his idea that the negroes have souls as well as we. But we could hardly expect our southern friends to view the subject in the same light. And I am speaking of the alleged "fatlure" of the English experiment, and its supposed disastrous consequences to those colonies, only in reference to the inter-

You will share the gratification with which I dence which has reached me here, tending to reverse the impression generally entertained at home, and universally among our southern slave owners, respecting the practical working

between two large sugar planters and slaveholders of this island, Cuba; one of whom was relating to the other the substance of some communications recently received by him from a friend of his in Jamaica, an English planter, whose arrival he shortly expected on a visit to Cuba. The latter was described as a highly intelligent man, a first-rate planter, and the proprietor of two sugar estates in Jamaica .-This gentleman pronounced wholly untrue the common impression that the emancipation was disastrous measure, fatal to the proprietors.-Its first effects had indeed been such, but chiefly and the wasteful and bad methods of management which were incident to the system of slave labor, and which remained after the on the spot where he grows hiscane,) had forced ling a day, costing him much less than the expense formerly of maintaining the requisite

To appreciate this, let me inform you that on

larger number.

from a very intelligent and well informed mer- our own slave States. chant of this city, an old resident, the following important fact, namely: that very recently another Jamaica planter, a thoroughly practical man, and thoroughly acquainted with the subject, had visited Cuba for the purpose of inspect-Inquisition stole this livery of Heaven, and, having concealed its own fearful and fiendish features, stalked forth as an angel of light. Let and quiet process we have named. Without interfere with the slow, independent, and quiet process we have named. Without interfere with the country, employed as an a contribution to the general discussion of on the eve of being taken away.

merous estates in different parts of the island, that he departed, satisfied that Jamaica had nothing to fear in the competition; with the mere exception of the superiority of the soil, which was an advantage in favor of Cuba.

Of course, I do not take the liberty of printing the names of the parties above referred to. I hope that you at least will regard it as sufficient to have described them as has been done. It is not easy to imagine what better testimony could be desired, so far as it goes, and so far as regards the authentic and authoritative character of those by whom it is rendered. I cannot but repose confidence in it, and feel free to indulge the happy hopes which it suggests, in reference to the destiny of the institution of slavery, not only in this island, but in our own slave States. Let it but become a public and notorious fact, so established as to compel the assent of the slave owners themselves, that as much effective and productive labor can be relied upon from the emancipated slave, with the sub-laborers, in lieu of the maintenance of the whole slave family, old and young, sick and well, and there is an end of slavery! The question may then be well left where it most properly belongs with the masters them-

selves. Few among them would long remain

deaf to the mute eloquence of the facts and

figures brought home to each one's own pocket,

which would then succeed to the unwelcome

soon come to be applied to this latter object;

during the remaining two-thirds their owners

lazily spread over the whole of their time:

not long remain any difficulty about the way.

declamations of an aggressive foreign philan-This was stated by the person referred to, at thropy. They would themselves become, as they indeed should be, and alone can be, to any useful purpose, the "abolitionists" par excellence. And as for any practical difficulties in the matter, the will would soon find the way .-South Carolina herself may yet, before many years, be seen setting a nobler example to her sister States that share her present misfortune under the blighting burthen of slavery, by passing some wise law of emancipation, adapted to reconcile the interests of both master and slave in a manner satisfactory to all. And you would ask where any fund is to be found sufficient to pay for the liberation of three millions of slaves, I would answer (putting out of view the "shining mountains" of our new acquisitions on the Pacific) that the object might be attained, either by the liberation of children born after a certain period, or by establishing by State law a certain scale of reasonable valuation according to age, sex, health and education, at which every slave should have the righ to purchase his or her own freedom; and by ther organising a fair system of task work, which would enable the slave to give the master a much useful service as heretofore, with the privilege of devoting the surplus time which

selves and the islands ruined past redemption. I say nothing about the interest of the ne-

freedom and slavery in the West India Islands. That the Jamaica ex-masters could not get from the free negroes, in a tropical climate, and on a tropical soil, seventeen or eighteen hours a day of work, by any inducements of wages, whether within or beyond their power to pay, is no matter of wonder. Nor can we be surprised that great confusion for a few years should have been thrown into the entire system of industry, agricultural and manufacturing, which

am able to inform you of some interesting evi- based upon that unlimited control of the Labor of having all elections on one day-and of a of the country by its Capital, which is implied in the word slavery. A period of transition had necessarily to be passed through, before the existing race of masters and overseers could inof the emancipation in the island of Jamaica. troduce the changes in management and ma-I was present a few days ago at a conversation chinery made necessary by such a fundamental change in the relation between capital and

labor-before they could be taught both the neceessity, and the proper modes of making those Science in husbandry, labor saving improve ments in machinery, and general economy in administration, these were the lessons which olutionised system of industry of the country could not be expected to work well for the proprietary class; and which it appears that only a few have yet fairly begun to learn. A little of such leaven, however, soon leavens the through the fault of the planters themselves, whole lump. The example of improvement, under such circumstances, rapidly spreads, and imitation soon becomes a matter of universal necessity. Require of the emancipated negro emancipation of the slaves; but now it was all but a reasonable number of hours of toil, and working out to his entire satisfaction. Thein- subject it to the ordinary laws and principles ability to procure the amount of labor required which regulate the relation between the labore for the culture and manufacture of the sugar and the employer, both of them in a state of (which processes, you know, are united in the freedom, and no difficulty need be feared, whethame hands, the planter employing extensive er as to the quantity or value of the work that and costly machinery to manufacture his sugar may be expected from him. He is naturally them to the adoption of labor-saving improve- work, and work well, as he ought to do, and se ments and economies; and with the aid of these, all men ought to do, for the wages necessary to all the labor needed could be obtained from the feed his family, or to gratify man's the negroes for moderate wages, better in quality wants and wishes over and above the mere neand cheaper in expense to the planter, than ceasuries of plantain or potato. He will, for asking his Algerine master to restore him to sult, will ripen more rapidly without than with the State of public opinion necessary to this re.

He is a chivalrous knight, who carries no consult, will ripen more rapidly without than with the stated that he had recently introduced on his of all the natural incentives which make men, as he is a chivalrous knight, who carries no concealed weapons, and will not resort to any mean and jealousies, are laid hold of by designing estates certain improvements, by means of which laborers, provident, active, economical, intelliefforts to do right, and cause them to play into the sugar boiling process was performed within gent, and really valuable to those whom they practised elsewhere; and that he was now able And the only uncertain point in the whole case another partion of their article they declare that ber of prostitutes that walk Broadway at night lounge in the purlieus of the capitol, for a faith as before within the twenty-four. He was able reason to congratulate himself on the change; "there should be the fullest discussion in the is purhaps greater than that of the virtuous made ready to their hands. Let us therefore to have as much labor as he wanted, at a shill-which will be the party most truly emancipated. As for Cuba-let it it become once well and

publicly established that slavery may be abolished consistently with the interests of the planters and of the general community, and it the Cuban estates, best and most humanely manwill be done; and more rapidly, I think, than in their respective cities and counties, to express aged, the negroes work eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, during the crop season, or about half the year; and not much less than tation in reference to this subject. In Cuba, the assemble in convention at—, on number of slave owners is smaller in propor-Remember the character and authority of the tion to the population, than even in our southgentleman making this communication to his ern States, the slaves being, in large masses, friend and brother-planter in Cuba. The com- owned by a very wealthy few, and being, for mentary of the two Cuban planters upon it was, the most part, confined to a limited portion of that if this was so, then there was nothing for the island. There is a great deal of anti-slavery longing exclusively to the qualified them to apprehend in the extension of emancipation to Cuba also. One of them was owner a number of years resident here, and himself a whatsoever, as being at once offensive and inof two hundred slaves; the other, of a much full-blooded South Carolinian, acknowledges jurious. that in general intercourse here, he has found In confirmation of this, I have also learned twenty "abolitionists" for one to be found in

There is a large number of industrious and thriving free blacks in Cuba; men are accustomed to employ and see them employed to mutual satisfaction as laborers. The step would, "Moses," talk not of the superior chastity of the for the information of their readers, they may ing in detail the whole system of the sugar in- jections and prejudices of strangeness to be ing a mulatto grinning ridicule in your face! I We trust, as we confidently expect, that further the question whether it was possible for the freedom, than in those slave communities of our admire, as much as "Mosses" does, the virtue of future developments of evidence, may fully esfound are generally regarded as a lazy and 6th Congressional District of South Carolina, showworthless set.

Guba. The late Captain-General O'Donneil, of the late Hon. A. D. Sims, both for the unexduring the latter part of his term of office, in pired term and for the next Congress.

trath and reality discountenanced it, under por itive orders from Spain, extorted by the energy with which England insisted upon the fulfil ment of the treaties on the subject. Roncali has thus far pursued the same course. For slave cargoes are now landed, though the cess tion is not indeed complete. In elligent plant. ers compute that the slave population of the island is falling off, during the past two or three

years, at the rate of five per cent. a year This is not incredible, when it is remember that heretofore the principal reliance for keeping up the stock of slaves on the estates, has rather been the slave trade than the natural in crease. On no small number of estates, the cruel policy has been pursued by the masters of confining their force almost entirely to mea. with but a trifling proportion of women; and even where this is not the case, still excessive work and bad management have in general kept down to a small proportion the number of children born and successfully reared.

The Cubans proper, that is the Creoles or natives, as distinguished from the "Old Spaniards," are almost to a man in favor of annexation to our Union; eager for it, and willing to pay the Spanish government handsomely for it And if you should ask whether they would be willing to come in with a condition of some measure of prospective emancipation, or with representation of the free population alone in Congress, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that if the island were now independ the inhabitants would pronounce in favor of such admission to our Union by a large majori-

But I fear that this letter is already too long for your columns, and can only hope that the interest of the subject may induce you to excuse the length into which it has led me Adieu, till another time.

Yours, &c.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Constitutional reform and gradual Emancipation, held in the court-house, in this city, on Thursday evening, February 1st, W. W. Worsley was called to the chair, and Reuben Dawson appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the friends of the measure.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen a committee: J. Speed, W. E. Glover R. Dawson, P. B. Atwood, and Bland Ballard who retired, and after consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, An overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky, has decided that there shall e a change in the organic law of the State; and whereas, It is the right and duty of every citzen to make known his views as to what chan ges are desirable in the present Constitution previous to the election of Delegates for the that so far as regards the main bulk of the slaves formation of a new one: We, the people of everywhere, full one-third of their time would Louisville, in order to concentrate the views of all upon the great measures which we deem so vitally important to the prosperity and happiness of the State at large, present the following would receive from them a more satisfactory resolutions as embodying our views of Con and profitable service than has heretofore been

Resolved, That the experience of fifty years has satisfied us that the present Constitution brief term of years would pay off the price due Resolved, That we disclaim all sympathy with

Political Abolitionism, and view the question they had ever been as slaves. I repeat, that let of Emancipation as one of a purely local char but the will be called into existence, in the man- acter-affecting ourselves only. ner above indicated as probable, and there will Resolved. That we are in favor of inserting a

clause in the Constitution, fixing a period at which slavery or involuntary servitude, except Excuse me if I add to this already long letter for crime, shall cease. Such provision not to a few more words on this interesting subject of affect the existing rights of owners of slaves and to take effect at a period, and in a manue that shall best subserve the interests of both master and slave. Resolved, That we believe any adjournment

of this question, will certainly eventuate in increased difficulties and loss to the owners slaves. as well as the State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a change or important modification of the Judiciary sys tem-of a change in the mode of electing State officers, so as to make them more directly amen able to the people-of the abolition of life tenures-of a more summary mode of making had grown up under slavery, and which was minor officers amenable for official misconduprovision securing the establishment and effectual maintenance of a system of Common

Resolved, That in electing Delegates to the Convention, we will so cast our votes as best to accomplish the objects set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of the friends of Constitutional Reform throughout the State in effecting the foregoing objects. Resolved, That in selecting Delegates to the Convention, we should not be controlled by our views of national politics, but allow the good of the State to be paramount.

Resolved, That Jas. Speed, Reuben Dawson. W. P. Boon, and B. Ballard, be a committee to prepare an address to the people of Kentucky. mbodying and enforcing the foregoing views, and that said address be reported to an adjourned

meeting, to be held in this house, on the 12th of February.

Resolved, That the process of amending the present Constitution is unnecessarily tedious, and that we believe a clause should be inserted in the new one, providing for the amendment of any part of it, without subjecting the whole

Mr. Breckenridge offered the following sub-

strument to revision.

WHEREAS, The good people of the Common wealth of Kentucky have expressed their desite to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising their present Constitution; and whereas, the General Assemby has passed an act calling the said Convention; and whereas, it is right proper for the people to meet in primary Assemand whereas, portions of our fellow-citizens in his city and elsewhere are from time to time

nner to express our views touching the revison and amendment of the Constitution.

2. That it is our deliberate and solemn con

viction that the lasting prosperity and true glory of this Commonwealth will be promoted by such changes in the Constitution as will gradually abolish slavery, and tend to remove the colored 3. That in our opinion, the

dress in every part of the

zens at large.

6. That we regard this whole subject as be-

On motion, the substitute and the resolutions of the committee were referred back to the same

committee, (Mr. Breckenridge being added to it,) with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting, on Monday, 12th February, a series of resolutions and an address, Resolved, That both the resolutions of the

committee and the substitute, be published in the city papers.

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. - The South Carolinian publishes nearly full returns from the ing McQueen, Taylorite, to be elected by about The slave trade has very much fallen off in 900 majority over Munro, democrat, to fill the place

We have received the Report of T. Butle King, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, in favor of extending governmental aid, in constructing the Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, to Messrs. Aspinwall, Stephens and

This Report is an exceedingly able and valu abledocument, embodying a large amount of important information, and in reference to an enterprise which is destined to effect a revolution in the commercial world, and vastly to the benefit of our country.

We propose, by brief extracts and statement from the Report, to furnish our readers with the views entertained by the Committee in relation to this important enterprise.

The cost of the Railroad and appurtenance is estimated at \$5,000,000, and the Report recommends a grant of \$250,000 a year, for twenty years, to the projectors, to enable them to make the road—at the end of which period the charter expires. The charter allows eight vears to build the road, but it is proposed to do

it in three years. The following extracts will show some of the

benefits predicted: The committee will now proceed to state more pecifically some of the benefits which our comnerce, agriculture, and manufactures, will derive from the completion of the proposed work across the Isthmus of Panama. In the year across the Istanta American ships cleared at the custom-house of Canton, and it is believed from reliable information, that there are now at least 65 American ships engaged in the China trade, or that 65 voyages are annually made in It is stated by merchants engaged in that trade, that the new route across the Isthums will save an average of \$10,000 a voyage, or \$650,000 per annum, in our commerce with China, besides the saving of interest on the capital employed in it, by making two voyages a year instead of one. This may be set down at

\$150,000 per annum. One-fourth of the time employed in a whaling voyage is consumed in going to and returning from the fishing ground. The annual products of that branch of commerce is about 10,000. 000. This shows an actual loss of time equal to about two millions and a half. It is estimated that the new route will save about one half of this, or \$1,250,000 per annum. The length of the voyage now causes an average loss of ten per cent. of the oil, or an annual loss of \$1,000,-00. It is admitted that the new route will prevent this. There will be, therefore, a saving in this item of \$1,000,000 annually. As we have no returns of the number of voyages made to the west coast of America, and as the distances by the new route to Chili, Peru, Ecuador, San Bias and Mazatian are reduced more than between the United States and China, it will not be considered an over estimate if we assume hat there will be a saving of about the same per cent. on our commerce with those ports, as has heen stated with respect to the trade with China. This gives a little over \$200,000 per annum.

The report estimates, that at the end of three years, there will be 500,000 people in California, requiring an equal number of barrels of flour, beef, pork, &c., annually. That the saving of freight by the new route will be one doliar per barrel, equal to one million of dollars a year on these agricultural products; to say nothing of the new market afforded, the saving of time in the voyage, and interest of capital emoved in the trade. That there is no probabiliand the supply must come from this side of the already spoken favorably. Isthmus. This would make the shipment round Cape Horn very expensive, and the transit over the Railroad an immense saving in 20 years. The amounts saved upon the four items above

mentioned, are thus estimated in the Report: In the China trade, \$80,000 per annum, for twenty years, In the whale fishery, \$2,250,000 per

in the trade with the west coast of America, exclusive of our territories, \$200,000 per annum, for 4.000.000 twenty years, On the freight of flour, beef, pork,

annum, for twenty years,

&c., &c., \$100,000 per annum, for 20,000,000 twenty years,

\$85,000,000 The sum total, is only presented to convey

faint idea of the benefits which will result to our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by constructing the proposed road.

Great Britian, in a commercial point of view has a great advantage over us, by position. She has not only, the ports of the continent of Europe as her neighbors, but she is 1500 miles, or two weeks, nearer than we are to all other ports of the world, except the Atlantic ports north of the Equator and the West Indies. The difference in favor of British commerce, running through our entire existence as a nation, has been a serious obstacle for our merchants and

to the profits of British capital. The following table shows the sailing distance from Liverpool and New York to the principal ports beyond, or around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope.

	F	rom Live	rpool. Fr	om N. York
C-3			Miles	Miles.
Calcutta, via Cal	pe of t	Good Hop	e16,000	17,500
Califoli,	10	do	10 000	19,500
Calcutta, via Car	e Ho	m	21.500	23,900
Canton, do	do	*******	20,000	21,500
Panama, do	do		14,500	16,000
Mazatlan, do	do	*******	16,500	18,000
San Diego, do	do		17,000	18,500
San Francisco,	do		17,500	19,000
The building	30.0	th		

will, not only, do away with these commercial advantages of the British over us, but will turn favor, and then foot up the table. the tide in our favor.

The average distance from Liverpool, London, and Havre to Panama, is 3,700 miles, by the new route; from New York 2,000 from Charleston 1,400; New Orleans 1,600-making the average distance from our exporting Atlantic and Gulf ports, about 1,600 miles to Panama. If the European commerce with the Pacific ocean, the East India and China seas, takes the new route, which will be the best, -there will be a difference of 3,000 miles in our favor. Add the 1,500 miles, now against us, and the railroad route across the Isthmus, will change our relative position to those parts of the world, a distance of 4,600 miles-or we shall be forty-two shall have the advantage over the European commercial competitor, of 9,200 miles, or 84 nati Atlas. days, as compared with the present route.

By the new route, we shall be 4,600 miles nom San Francisco, and Liverpool will be 7,700. pointments. By the route across the Isthmus, our distance from Calcutta will be 13,400, by the old route Army, vice Col. Croghan, deceased. itis 23,000 by Cape Horn, and 17,500, by Cape of Good Hope.

old route. The distance, by the old route, from New York to Canton, is 21,500 miles, or 390 days' sailing out and home; and by the new route, across the Isthmus, the distance is 10,600 miles and 245 days. Such are some of the re- under the direction of the Presbyterians. markable results, which the report predicts, will and the East.

The cost of the Pansmit railroad will be milions less than that of the Erie Canal, and the anticipated benefits to the United States as im portant as the Erie Cantil has been, and is, to the State of New York.

That this road is of great national importance, the report most fully proves, but the propriety or expediency of granting a twenty years charter to individuals for constructing the road and pay them in addition, five millions of dollars, during the existence of the charter, we very much doubt.

The Isthmus route is objected to as being thousands of miles beyond the boundary of the United States, in a foreign country, requiring more than five thousand miles of navigation in both seas to reach the destined port on the Pacific, with a great exposure and delay in shipments, transhipments, and storage, and great risk of life in the region traversed. To these are to be added the danger in case of war with the country where the work connecting the two oceans is situated, and the still greater danger of total interruption in a war with a nation whose marine equals or exceeds our own, or of very expensive protection in a war with a na-

A railroad from the Mississippi river to Sar Francisco is a national enterprise worthy of national adoption.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Shattuck's Columbian 'Druwing Book, and Co lumbian Drawing Cards.

The study of drawing is very important whether the art is considered as an accomplishment, or as a thing of practical utility. While the study of this art improves the taste, and affords the means of enjoyment for many ar unoccupied hour, it is useful in regard to many of the mechanical arts. Scarcely a day passes in which skill in drawing would not prove of advantage to almost every one. Drawing should be taught generally in our schools. We know of no better helps than these works of Mr-Shattuck. Mr. S. is employed in teaching draw ing in the public schools of Cincinnati. W wish that this art were taught in our city schools.

Robinson's Arithmetic.

This Arithmetic presents some new features among which that of the Prussian canceling system holds a prominent place. There are many methods of abridging arithmetical operaions, which may be employed to advantage by the skilful operator. The most important of these are given by Mr. Robinson. The work seems to us well calculated to give good know ledge of the science of numbers. Teachers and others may see the work at the store of J. V.

Chambers' Natural Philosophy.

This volume belongs to Chambers' Educational Course, which has been republished in another number. It is sufficient to say that this volume deserves its place among these excellent books. For sale by J. V. Cowling, at ployed in the trade. That there is to provisions will be raised in school books of the day. Among them is placer. The United States store-ship Lexington was to leave for the United States; when this ves-California, by reason of the mineral wealth, Smith's Quarto Geography, of which we have sel sailed she already had on board \$500,000 in

Banking in Kentucky.

Severul applications are now before the Ken tucky Legislature for new Banks. Among them are one for a Bank at Covington, another at Maysville, and another called the "Southern Bank, for the 'Green River country.' "

The present Banking Capital of the State is reported to the Legislature as follows-At present there is employed,

At the Branch Bank at Hopkinsville, \$850,000 At the Branch Bank at Bowling Green, 175,000 At the Branch Bank at Greensburg, 125,000 At the Branch Bank at Paducah, 100,000

Total amount, - - \$1,250,000 The aggregate capital of the three principal Banks located at Louisville and Lexington,

will, by reference to their charters, be found to The capital stock for the Bank of Kentucky, - - -

The capital stock for the Northern Bank, - The capital stock for the Bank of 3.000,000 Louisville.

Total capital, - - -\$10,000,000 The capital used in the several branches of these principal Banks is-In the Branch at Lexington, In the Branch at Maysville, In the Branch at Danville, navigators to contend with, and been a vast item In the Branch at Louisville, In the Branch at Paris, -In the Branch at Covington, In the Branch at Richmond, In the Branch at Flemingsburg,

Imports of 1848. The foreign trade of the United States, in 1848, has not been a profitable one. Take the

following table as an example: IMPORTS-PORT OF NEW YORK. Specie. Free goods. Dutiable.
 '46, \$745,529
 \$11,117,435
 \$58,407,893
 \$70,270,791

 '47, \$,710,784
 \$,754,407
 78,671,102
 30,035,293

 '48, 1,083,300
 8,388,642
 78,845,842
 \$8,317,784
 Now deduct from the above table the Specie,

the importation of which is so much in our IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW YORK. . \$69,525,262 86,325,509 87,239,484

It thus appears that the importation of Foreign goods at the port of New York, was \$913,975 more than that' of 1847, and \$17,714,222 more than that of 1846.

Now let us look at the Specie account. The importation of Specie is \$7,629,484 less than in 1847. This added to the increase of goods imported, makes \$8,591,459 more on the debtor ported, makes \$8,591,459 more on the debtor per number. Large tin pans, 3 ounces of gold.—
side, in the single port of New York, than in Sailor sheath knives \$6 to \$8. Revolvers 6 to 8
ounces of gold, and I saw a man who paid \$600 1847. It was for this debtor account, and proportionable sums at other ports, that we have days nearer. In the voyage out and home, we exported nearly twelve millions in specie in 1848; thus cramping credit and currency .- Cincin-

Executive Appointments The Senate has confirmed the following ap-

Col. James Duncan, Inspector General of the John Lane, Marshal of Kentucky.

The facilities of the proposed railroad, will We learn that the Directors of the Eank of Kenbring us more than an average of 10,000 miles tucky received a telegraphic despatch yesterday hearer to the East Indies, China, and the ports informing them that the Supreme Court of Pennof South America on the Pacific; and for all sylvania had decided in their favor in the suit of the purposes of navigation, will bring the ports the Bank of Kentucky vs. the Schwylkill Bank. of the west coast of Mexico, California and Ore- This suit was brought on by the Bank of Kengon, 14,000 miles nearer to us than they now tucky, for the recovery of the value of stock fraudulently issued by the Cashier of the Schuyl-Figures will more forcibly express the saving kill Bank some years since, while that Bank was in distance and time, by the new instead of the transfer agent of the Bank of Kentucky. The bank of Ketucky by this decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania gains several hundred thousand dollars.

out and home, or 192 days—making a saving of now in the United States 119 Colleges; 13 of which 32,300 miles, or 198 days. From New York to are under the direction of the Baptists; 9 under San Francisco, by Cape Horn, the distance is the direction of the Episcopalians; 13 under the 19,000 miles, or 344 days sailing, out and home; direction of the Methodists; 14 under the direction and by the new route the distance will be 5,000 of the Roman Catholics; 9 under the direction of miles, or 90 days—making a saving of 14,000 the Congregationalists; and 61 most of which are

follow the construction of the proposed railroad, in that quarter has been remarkably good this seaand the advantages it will secure to us over all son, and that large quantities have been stored for son, and that large quantities have been stored for competitors for the commerce of the Pacific exportation. The shipments of ice from Boston lest year amounted to nearly 75,000 tons.

Avident of the Canada.

Prance. The President of the republic has been occupied in giving grand receptions to men of emi-nence of every shade of political opinions. There have been some disturbances at Batiguolles, near Paris. French funds are rather lower, owing to the uncertainty which prevails respecting the pa-triotism of the Chamber in being willing to be dis-solved without a political struggle.

Spain. Calcona has been blockaded by the Carlists Portugal. The courts were opened at Lisbon by the Queen person, who made a speech from the throne.

Austria. The Imperial army continues to be successful t was reported that the city of Kormore had fallen into their hands in consequence of treason. Frankfort still continues to be the focus of in-

The King has issued his proclamation, protest ing against the violation of the essential condi-tions of the armistice with Prussia, by the collective Governments of the Duchies; and everything indicates a renewal of the war after the winter is over.

It is mentioned in the Paris papers of Tuesday that the Pope, wishing to avoid foreign interference, intends to try the effect of a personal step. will go to Vecchet and make an appeal in tion whose marine is even much weaker than let things take their own course. He still reto the people, which, if not successful, he will mains at Gaeta. Private letters from Milan speak of active preparations for war. About 70,000 men are to take the field, with 70 pieces of cannon. The field Marshall announces that he will march on Turin at first orders of the Emperor, and says that he is only waiting for the entire pacification of the war with Hungary, before he developes the plan of the campaign, unless Charles Albert should treat directly with Austria. Attempts were being made by the Austrians to excite the lower class

Sicily.

The Sicilian question is still a subject of continued negotiation between the Neapolitan Government, and the English and French Legation.

Markets.

The Cotton market for the week ending the 5th, shows in advance of id, and also id., of American descrip-Orleans may be quoted at 43d to 43d; Mobile 41a41d.; FLOUR.—U. S. Sweet M. FLOUR.—U. S. Sweet 27s to 27s 6d. Meal 14s 3d to 15s d. Indian Corn 29 to 33s.

GRAIN.—U. S. Red Wheat, 6s 10d to 7s 2d; White 7s d to 78 9d. LABD,... American Fair Leaf, in kegs 35 to 36s; ditto in bis 34s 6d.

The Iron trade is brisk at full prices. The Rice market steady.
PORK—American, in bbis, prime new mess 40 to 50s; old 40 to 52s. Bacon, new long middles, free from bone in salt, 40s to 43s. Cheese, fine, 42 to 41. The aspect of the commercial affairs is encouraging, and a good busi ness is anticipated during the coming spring.

Money is easy and the discounts range from 2 to 3 per cent. Consols sell for money at 89; for account same. Bank England discounts continue to be satisfactory. SECOND DESPATCH-Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 8 P. M.

Liverpool circulars quote Breadstuffs as slightly and dull; Beef inactive; Bacon in fail equest at prices varying from 40 to 43s. The gold fever is raging in England. France. Barrott will undoubtedly be chosen Vice Pres

ent of France. It is said upon the authority of the Ministeria circles of Paris, that intervention in behalf of the Pope will immediately be made by the leading Catholic powers of Europe. Austria.

Perth has surrendered to Windishgratz.

Last and very Interesting from California We are permitted, says the Washington Unio of Thursday, to make an extract from a letter from this country by A. S. Barnes & Co. We spoke a highly intelligent source, which gives increased of the other works belonging to the series, in interest to the gold region in California. The letter left Tepic on the 15th of December last, and is the latest intelligence received from the west coast: There is a late arrival from California, bringing intelligence that a region of gold, richer than any We understand that the gold dust was put on for money, in streets, fields, woods, groves, &c. board the ship as the property of individual citizens for safe transportation here.

The New York Tribune of Wednesday has the ollowing letter, which it says is from a source worthy of entire confidence. It will be seen that its date is the same as above, and is nearly a month later than that of previous advices. MAZATLAN, Dec. 19, 1848.

There is a late arrival from California, bringing intelligence that a region of gold, richer than any vet known has been discovered, north of the former lacer.
The Lexington store-ship, was to leave for the gold dust for the United States.

Thave accidentally met here to-day, a young nan, very recently from San Francisco, where he sengaged in business, having been a year or two n Caltiornia, and been over the Gold Region, though not as a laborer; he confirms even the most extravagant of the accounts we have recently had of the extraordinary richness of the placer, par-ticularly as to the new Gold Region.

We have received files of Honolulu papers to the 2d inst.-the Friend and the Sandwich Island News. It is stated in these papers that about 6,000 people were engaged in digging gold in Cari-An appalling narrative is given of a meeting board the British schooner Aurelia, Capt. McNul-

ly, bound from Mazatlan, in which three Spaniards nurdered the captain, mate and a passenger, and also a Spanish captain, by the name of Alva. After the mutineers had plundered the cabin of several bags of gold and silver, and taken possession of the vessel, they were put to death by a Hollander, a Norwegian, a Portuguese, a Frenchman and der, a Norwegian, a Portuguese, a Frenchman and a Spaniard; the vessel was then steered for the Sandwich Islands, where she arrived on the 12th tion of said Board or, its future operations, that Sandwich Islands, where she arrived on the 12th of October, with the cargo, consisting of some cases of wine, cedar planks, 136 bags of silver and two bags of doubloons, which was delivered into the custody of Wm. Miller, Esq., the British Consul-General at Honolulu. The bills of lading show that she had on board \$271,379.

The following we take from the Honolulu Friend, of the 1st November: HORRIBLE MURDER.—By the Mary news was received of the murder of John R. Von Pfister, formerly a resident of this place, on the lst of October, at the mill on the south branch of the American Fork, about fifty miles from Sutter's Fort. The murder was perpetrated by a man nam-

ed Peter Raymond.

About 300 foreigners have left the Sandwich slands for California. DOMESTIC. - Whale ships have been uncon ly successful the past season. The Huntsville is reported to have taken 4200 barrels, including 250 of sperm, and has only been out 11 months. This is the greatest voyage on record—so whalemen report. Several ships have taken over 3,000 barrels.

Many officers and seamen are leaving for California.—N. O. Com. Times, 22d.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier. From an officer of the U. S. Navy. U. S. SHIP DALE, At anchor off SAN JOSEPH,

LOWER CALIFORNIA, Nov. 17, 1848. Clerks get \$8 per day at the mines, which are you the prices of different articles. Blankets have been sold from \$80 to \$100 each; shoes \$1 for a barrel of flour. Liquors are very scarce and command the highest prices. Shovels have sold for \$20, and picks for the same. I was offered six ounces of gold for my old cloak, which cost \$25, and has suffered six years of hard wear. All articles of clothing sell well, and there are none in market. A cargo of china goods realized \$200,000 in one

week at San Francisco.

Some of our officers bought this gold at \$6, \$8 and \$10 per ounce, and on our arrival at Mazatlan, on the 20th of November, sold it for \$16 per ounce.

We sail in a few days for San Blas on our way to

We arrived at this place to-day, and shall remain ntil the 1st of December.

We are indebted to Mr. James Weir, of this city for the following letter from Hon. Chas, S. Morhead, our immediate Representative in Congress The present, or late arrangement, was certainly Mr. Hite—Religion—reported a bi preferable to Hemp Growers, if not to the Navy rate the Cumberland Presbyterian chi

the Navy Department, when it makes the experiment, will find that very few men will embark in the business of preparing water rotted Hemp upon such conditions. The present arrangement seems to have done well enough, and should have been let alone; at least a little longer:—Lex. Atlas. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18th, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I saw the Secretary of the Navy this morning, on the subject of water rotted Hemp. He informed me that he had suspended purchases for the present, in order to make permanent arrangements with Hemp Growers. For that purpose he will advertise for contracts in quantities not less than five long, giving the preference to the not less than five tons, giving the preference to the Growers in all cases, and the contracts to extend to the period of five years.

C. S. MOREHEAD. Mr. Calhoun is said to be rapidly recovering from his late indisposition, and will be able to resume his seat in the Senate in the course of a few

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 7 P. M. SENATE.

After the preliminaries of the morning business several petitions and memorials relating to vari-ous subjects were presented by different mem-

the reduction of the Tariff. Mr. Atherton presented the joint resolution of the New Hampshire Legislature, in favor of prohibiting Slavery in the newly acquired territories.

A bill in favor of Timothy Keenar, of Ohio, was The Senate then adjourned over

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the regular morning preliminaries, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The Committee arose and reported 66 bills to the House which were Mr. Andrew Johnson desired to introduce a bil

giving to every poor man 160 acres of the Public Lands, which was refused, and the House ad WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 6 P. M.

Mr. Webster appeared and resumed his seat this A number of Anti-Slavery petitions were pr The President of the Senate presented a memo rial proposing to establish a telegraph across the Atlantic, which was referred to the committee on

SENATE.

Messrs. Aspinwall's and Co's, railroad bill cross the Isthmus of Daries and the Whitney roa bill to Oregon were considered; they were finally laid aside informally. The Indiana appropriation bill from the House was debated until adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES On motion Mr. Talmadge—the bill establishing the New York Branch Mint was made the order of the day for the 1st Tuesday in February. On motion of Mr. Vinton the House resolved i selfinto Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union upon the West Point appropriation bill, also the Revolutionary, Naval and other pension bills were considered by the committee, reported, and all passed. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31-6 P. M. SENATE.

At the usual hour the President called the ate to order. The journal of yesterday was read, and they then roceeded to the regular morning business. Sundry petitions and memorials were presented

Mr. Douglass presented the resolution of the llinois Legislature in regard to internal improvements which was referred to the Committee on public lands. Mr. Westcott presented a resolution in regard

o the removal of the Seminole Indians. Mr. Jefferson Davis, of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution recommending a survey of the Railroad route from Arkansas to California, via Santa Fe-made the order of day - February.
On motion of Mr. Breese, the bill granting the right of way to the railroads through the public ands in Illinois, was taken up and passed.

or some time, after which the Senate was occupied in executive session until adjournment. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Sundry petitions and memorials were presented

Mr. Edwards, of the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill prohibiting the intro-duction of slaves into the district of Columbia, which produced an animated discussion. On motion the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, on the Naval appropriation bill, which was debated until

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1849.

SENATE Mr. Wall from the committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to amend the penal laws relating to gambling. The bill imposes a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$50 for playing cards, dice, &c., person guilty of gambling with a slave or free negro, a common gambler: carried. Mr. Young moved so to amend as to include

cock-fighting; rejected.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. The Senate went into committee of the whole Senator Boyd in the chair, upon the special order of the day, being the bill to modify the act of 1838 prohibiting the importation of slaves, which was debated at some length.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a message

erect a Monument agreeably to the provisions of the law upon that subject, and asking the General Assembly to designate the names of the battles and individuals to be inscribed on said Monument. On motiou, the report was referred to a select

committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Speed Smith HORRS and RICE. Mr. Draffiin offered the following resolution,

which was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee on Internal im provement be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the manner money has been paid into nd drawn from the Treasury by the Board of Internal Improvement for repairs, &c., on the Kentvcky, Green and Barren rivers, since the year 1846. That said committee further inquire, whether there has been any violation of the act prescribing the duties of said Board, approved Febuary 23, 1846; and if any violation thereof, in what particular; or moneys at any time appropriated to uses other than the repair of public works on said

they may deem right and proper. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY Jan. 25, 1849. Resolution to adjourn on the 19th of February,

was passed.
Mr. Morris—Indiciary—reported a bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky and Louisville Mutua Insurance Company: read and passed.

The bill to amend the revenue law, was then cussed at length, when it was re-cor the Committee on ways and means.

Mr. Blair reported against the petition of Richard C. Gile for a divorce. Mr. Underwood said he had understood the facts from his friend from Allen, (Mr. J. Davis,) to be that Mr. Gile was a young man about four-

teen years of age, and his wife was twenty-eight, and she had ran away with him to the State of Tennessee, and married him, much against the will of his parents. Mr. J. Davis moved to reverse the report of the committee carried. IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1849. Mr. Russell, from the select committee, reported a bill to establish the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky; referred to the committee on Banks, and ordered to be printed. The Senate went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Rice in the Chair, upon the bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad

ompany.
[The bill authorizes the Company to borrow any sum not exceeding \$400,000, and secure the pay-ment of the sum by deed of trust upon said road,

ed as to save all rights of the State in case the road should ever be sold under said deed of trust. The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendment to the Senate.

The bill was then passed.
The resolution from the H. R., fixing the 19th of February for a final adjournment, came up, and on motion, was laid upon the table. Mr. Williams offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be in

ing the present mode of listing property for taxation, and that in this enquiry they ascertain the inequalities of tax on the different species of property in the several counties, and that they report by hill or otherwise. bill or otherwise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27,1849. Mr. Hite-Religion-reported a bill to incorpopreferable to Hemp Growers, if not to the Navy Department, than the one now suggested. Few men are willing to enter into engagements, of any kind for five years. Men generally are not willing to entail upon their families the fulfillment of any contracts made by them while living, or to ling to entail upon their families the Tulliment of any contracts made by them while living, or to incumber their estates, or friends with them. And incumber their estates, or friends with them. And the Navy Department, when it makes the experiture of the Whole, when, the Committee rose, reported progress,

and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Pope moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor and ask to recall the bill limiting the jurisdiction of the General Court; Mr. Magruder—Propositions and Grievances—had leave to report, at this time against the petition of sundry citizens of Franklin, Shelby and lenry counties, for the erection of a new county;

Mr. Jones had leave to withdraw the papers.

IN SENATE. SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1849. Mr. J. Speed Smith reported a bill from the H. R., incorporating the Mt. Sterling and Red River Railroad Company; passed.

Mr. Wall reported a bill to amend the laws relating to the town of Frankfort, with an amendment; passed.

for appropriate officers, &c.]

A message was received from the H. R., by Mr.

Pope, usking the Senate to appoint a joint committee with the House, to wait upon the Governor, and ask leave to withdraw the bill limiting sdiction of the General Court.

The Senate acceded to the request, and Messrs. McMillan and Eaker were appointed said committee on the part of the Senate. Afterwards another message was received from the H. R., requesting leave to withdraw its concurrence in said bill; which was granted.

Mr. Chiles offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday next:

Resolved. That so much of the Governor's messelates to the supposed defalcation of James Davate Treasurer of Kentucky, be referred to the nnittce, to whom reference has been made, morial of said Davidson; and that said comm found to exist,) together with the causes that have operated to produce the same, so far asascertainable; as also, the period when said defalcation commenced, and the amount thereof each year, from thence to the present time; the reason why no such bonds were executed by said Treasurer, from time to time, as required by law, and the persons or officers in default for such failure or omission; how often, and at what time or times, the said Treasurer; tendered security, for the discharge of the duties of his sa'd office; whether said surehes, or any of them rely upon the non-execution of such bond or bonds, to screen themselves from responsibility; and the name or names of said securities so relying on said omission; and whether he or they are office holders of this Commonwealth, or otherwise in the employ of the State of Mr. Evans moved to take up from the table the

resolution fixing the 19th of February for a final diournment. The question being taken by yeas and nays was ost-15 to 16

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1849. The Speaker laid before the House the response of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, in relation to the State's interest Lexington and Ohio Railroad. Mason-leave-reported a bill to charter

ington to the mouth of Big Sandy; referred.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Commissioner for locating the Second Lu-Mr. Pope moved the appointment of a comtee to request the Senate to appoint a committee to act jointly with the committee of this House appointed yesterday, to wait upon the Govornor and ask to recall the bill limiting the jurisdiction of

Mesrss. Pope, Bassett and Towles, were apointed such committee.

Mr. Robertson reported a bill supplemental to an act incorporating the Lexington and Frankfort Turnpike road company; passed.

Mr. Towles of the committee to wait upon the Governor, reported that the committee had discharged their duty, and the Governor had consent-

he General Court; carried.

ed that the bill should be withdrawn. Mr. Pope moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to limit the jurisdiction of the General Court passed; carried, and the vote ordering it to a third reading was also considered and the bill was then committed to the Judiciary committee. Mr. Holton reported a bill to incorporate the Boone Monument Association; read and passed.

and referred. Mr. Conklin offered a resolution requesting the nmittee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill to The Panama Kailroad bill was then considered appoint Commissioners to examine into the condi-tion of the offices and books of the 2d Auditor, Freasurer and Board of Internal Improvement, and eport at the next session; adopted. Mr. Pope—leave—a bill to extend the jurisdic

> Also-leave-a bill to amend in part the charte f the city of Louisville; referred. Also-offered a joint resolution appoin James Harlan, John T. Pendleton, San and Ricaard Knott commissioners, to settle with James Davidson, late Treasurer, and report to the next General Assembly; lays over one day.
>
> Mr. Chenault, (for Mr. Conklin) offered a res lution instructing the committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill to cause an early settlement with Jas Davidson, late Treasurer, and

tion of the Marshal of the Louisville Circuit Court;

State the payment of the amount due Treasurer, if any; laid on the table. Mr. Bickley reported a bill to incorporate the Maysville Linen Company; read and passed.

Mr. Hite reported a bill to incorporate the Bardstown Cemetery Company; read and passed.

Mr. Huston reported a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Taylorsville Turnpike Company; read and passed. pany: read and passed.

Mr. Noe offered a preamble and resolutions in regard to the Wilmot Proviso, which lay over one

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1849. The Speaker laid before the Senate a commun cation from the 2d Auditor, in obedience to a call heretofore made by a resolution of the Senate.— The Speaker laid before the Senatea message from the Governor, transmitting the report of the communication gives a comparative statement of the length of the sessions of the General Assembly, for a period of seven years while it met on the first Monday of December, and for a like period since it has met on the last day of the same month. The statement shows that the General Assembly sat one hundred days more in the former period of seven years than in the latter; that the actual expenses of the former period exceeded those of the latter, by \$22,591 21; and that if the compensation to members, &c., had been the same during all the former period, as during the latter, the excess of expense would have been

\$38,535 21. On motion of Mr. Draffin, 150 copies of the re port were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chiles, from the commendee on Agriculture and Manufactures, reported without amendment the House preamble and resolutions in relation to water-rotted hemp. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Rice moved to take up from the table the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. J. Speed Smith

instructing the committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill abolishing capital punishment. Made the order of the day for Monday next. The Senate went into the committee of the Whole, Mr. Linthicum in the Chair, upon the bill providing for the survey of railroad routes from Louisville to Columbus, from Lexington to the eastern line of the State, and from Louisville to

the Tennessee State line in the direction of Nash-[Here a lengthy debate took place, in which Messrs. Grey, Boyd, Evans, Wall and Hogan took part, which shall appear to-morrow.] The committee then rose and reported the bill to the Senate, when, after some further debate, Mr. Hogan moved to lay the bill upon the table until the first day of June-carried, on a call of

yeas and nays, 27 to 8.
Mr. J. Speed Smith offered the following joint Resolved by the General Assembly of the Com-monwealth of Kentucky, That a joint committee of three from the Senate, and five from the House of Representatives, be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception of General Zachary Taylor, should he visit the Capital of the State unler the invitation given by the General Assembly The rule being suspended, the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. J. Speed Smith, Cofer and Heady were appointed said committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE. Mr. Huston—Ways and Means—reported a Senate bill to release the Louisville Savings Institution from certain taxes; read and passed.

Also—reported the resolution providing for the employment of Reporters to report the debates o the Convention; adopted.

The bill to amend the law of 1833, to prohibit the importation of slaves, was debated at length, when the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the schooner Amer-can we have files from the City of Mexico to the Great dread of cholera prevails at Vera Cruz.

The Puros made an attempt at revolution, in To-luca, on the 2d, by uniting with the insurgents of Temascaltepec. The conspiracy was discovered, and troops were ordered from the capital to Toluca to preserve order.

Fears of a revolution exist in the city of Mexico, and the government is called upon to use vigiance in repressing disorder.

According to the Monitor, the difficulties in

Tampico have been reconciled. The papers ap pear to look on the reconciliation as hollow-The diplomatic body waited on the President of Mexico on the 1st inst., on the occasion of the opening of Congress. The French Minister was made the organ of that body.

The inaugural address of the President is of a

general character, with few specific recommen-

All that part of President Polk, a message rela-ting to California and its mineral treasures has been translated for the Mexican papers, and is remarked upon in no enviable manner.

The government is again in difficulty with its ofncers in Mazatlan, some of whom are to be tried for levying unjust duties on imports.

Petitions are pouring in upon Congress against nurther religious toleration. As was to be expected many of them were signed exclusively by women.—N. O. Pic., 20th.

The address of the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, Su perintendent of Public Instruction, delivered in the Representative chamber, on Wednesday eve-ning, was attended by a very large audience. The remarks of Mr. B. were confined chiefly to the remarks of Mr. B. were confined chiefly to the amendments necessary to the present system of Common Schools, and the Legislative action necessary to the development of another system that shall be efficient and practical. It is perfectly clear, and it was demonstrated by the Superintendent, that the present system is in fact no system at all, and can never be made to meet the end processed by the Legislature. The recent action at all, and can never be made to meet the end proposed by the Legislature. The receent action of the people in favor of the two cents tax for school purposes, has invested the subject with new interest, and opens to view a new field for the friends of this great cause.

The plan suggested by the Superintendent, for present action, has been submitted to, and adopted by the committee on education, and will be reported to the Legislature in a few days. We will lay it before our readers as soon as it is respectable men there, who will not suffer them to have their own way."

By the annual statement published at New Sedford, it seems that the Whale Fishery is not at present in its most flourishing condition, though nearly as many vessels as usual are em-

oloyed in its prosecution. The aggregate number of ships and barks ngaged in this trade the past year, was 193of brigs and schooners, 23. The total importation was 107,976 barrels sperm oil, 280,656 barrels whale oil, and 2,003,000 pounds whalebone The average annual importation for a period of nine years, has been 141,242 barrels sperm, 235,456 barrels whale, and 2,324,578 pounds bone. The falling off of the year 1848 from the falling off in the importation of bone is more than a million of pounds; and while there has been this falling off, the prices of all these articles have ruled lower this year than last.

The number of sperm whalers now at sea (exclusive of Atlantic whalers) is stated at 246: that of right whalers at 285. On the presump tion that these shall make about the average voyage, and do about the usual business, it is The receipts amount to 1,744 bbls. estimated that the import for 1849 will be 109,-154 barrels sperm, and 225,037 barrels of whale. These amounts, it will be perceived, are beow both the import of last year, and the annual average import for nine years. The deficien-

cy in whale oil, for the year 1849, is according

to this to be an important item-not less than

56,610 barrels short of the import of last year, and 89,114 short of that of the year before. The influence of the introduction of Lard Oil, for purposes of light and machinery, is clearly perceptible in this decreased business of the Whale Fisheries. So there was point at least, if not artistic beauty, in the pictures that at 32a43c, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand adorned many of the shops of Cincinnati a few We quote sales in lots at 64a7c. Receipts this week years ago, in which some of our little pigs were represented as tearing the big whales to pieces,

most supreme contempt .- Cin. Gazette. LATE FROM LIBERIA. - The Liberia packet arrived at Baltimere on the 22d instant, in thirty-five days from Monrovia. She spent six weeks on the coast visiting the various settlements in Liberia. The emigrants who went out in her had nearly all had an attack of the acclimating fever. None of them. had died. Some of them were clearing their lands and making preparation to build their houses, and Mr. Speed reported a bill to incorporate the Lou-isville and Oldham Tumpike Road Company; read sof but little moment. s of but little moment.

while our older and more dignified porkers

The Census of 1850. We copy the following from the Baltimo

American of the 24th: It is estimated in some quarters that the population of the United States in 1850 will amount to twenty-two millions and a half, and some even carry their estimates as high as twentyfive millions. The latter is, no doubt, exces-

A new apportionment, as the basis of Con

ressional representation, will be necessary .-

'he present ratio is one representative for ever

70,680. The ratio under the next census will probably be one hundred thousand, with an allowance of an additional representation for large fraction-say fifty thousand With a population of twenty-two and a half millions, the number of representatives, upon two hundred and eleven; at present it is two hundred and thirty. The slaveholding States have now ninety representatives; the non-slave holding one hundred and forty. The appor-

three. The representation of the slaveholding States will undergo a diminution of twelve; the non-slaveholding will lose seven. The diminution of representatives from the Eastern States will be from thirty-one to twenty-five; in the middle States, from sixty-four to fifty-eight. The increase in the Western nonslaveholding States will be from forty-five to

fifty; the diminution in the Southern States will be from ninety to seventy-eight. These calculations are based upon the assumption that the increase of population up to 1850 will proceed, in the different States, according progressive ratio of the preceding ten Two tendencies, however, are so cleary established that, let the increase of populaion take place in what ratio it may, nothing it likely to set them aside. One of these tendencies is the rapidy growing ascendency of the nen-slaveholding States in population and wealth; the other is the steady progress of politcal power toward the heart of the great West. No event within the limits of possible contingencies is likely to arrest either of these ten-

dencies, or to defeat their final consumation. The following table of distances to the 'gold diggins,' compiled by Mr. James H. Dupper, of St. Louis, will be interesting to all adven-

turers just now: Tuble of Distances from St. Louis to California

NOTHERN ROUTE. Platte river, Forks of Platte, Crossing South Fork of Platte, Ash Hollaw, on North Fork, Fort Laramie, or Fort John, South Pass, at Rocky Mountains Fort Hall, on Snake River. Fork roads of Oregon and California trails, Mary's river, Sink of Mary's river, River Truckey, Comball's Cabins, at Truckey Lake, Johnson's, in California, Suter's Fort, in Sacramento valley,

San Francisco, Total, Table of Dislances from St. Louis to California by way of New Mexico.

SOUTHERN ROUTE. To Independence, Crossing of Big Arkansas, Bent's Fort (ascending Arkansas,) Santa Fe,
Rio Del Norte, at San Phillippi,
Albuquerque, crossing Del Norte,
Descending right bank of do,
Copper Mines,
River Gila,
Pimo Village (Indian habitations,)
Mouth of Gila entering in Colorado Crossing Colorado, Crossing Jornado (first water,) First Rancho in California, San Diego, on Sacific shore,

Distance from San Diego to Suter's Fort in Sucramento Valley. To San Luis Rev (Mission) Puebla, or City of Angels, Santa Barbara, Monterey, (capital of California,)
Rio Selina,
Rio San Joaquin,
Rio Tuwaleme,
Rio Stanishlow, Suter's Fort,

> Total, NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

The steamer Crescent City arrived to-day, having left Chagres on the 9th. There has been serious conflicts and riots at the gold mines in California. She brought neither gold dust nor passengers, but reports \$50,000 gold at Mazatlan, and \$500,000 known to be on the way to Panama.

The schooner Mason, from Orleans, wrecked on the beach at Chagres, passengers all saved.

Later from Yucatan.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29. Dates of the 25th from New Orleans, bring intelligence from Yucatan of an important battle having taken place between 8000 Indians and 5000 Americans and Yucatanese, in which the latter Americans and Yucatanese, in which the latter proved victorious, having lost 43 killed and many wounded. The Americans destroyed the Indian village of Yula by fire, and were about marching to

RUFFIANS FOR THE GOLD DIGGINS .- A New York

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE-During the greater portion of the week we have heard of no demand for pies. Yesterday sales of 247 pieces and 260 coils were made at 14a14 c for the former, and 64a6 fe for the latter; also light sales at 15c and 7c, on orders. The receipts this week amount to 759 pieces and 697 coils. The ship ments during the week have amounted to 476 pieces and 325 coils. The stocks left on hand are 4,140 pieces and

COTTON And COTTON YARNS-During the w he enquiry for Cotton has been good, and the foreign news has had a tendency to enhance prices. Sales Thursday last of 30 bales Fair Alabama Cotton at 54258c, 20 bales at 5%, and 5 bales of Common at 5c. A sale Priday of 14 bales Fine at 6c, and 6 bales Common at 5c. Sales Saturday of 20 bales fair Alabama at 57 cts: 20 bales 1847, in the amount of importation of oils, is at 64c cash; and a mixed lot amounting to 43 bales at 43a 13,000 barrels sperm, and 33,000 barrels whale; 54c. A sale Monday of 40 bales North Mississippi at 54c. Our quotations for common to fair qualities are 4 acc. The receipts this week amount to 182 bales. Cotton Bat ting we quote at 74a8c. Cotton Yarns are in fair deman, and we quote sales at 64, 64 and 74e for the different numbers, in lots; retail sales to the country at 6, 7 and 8c. FLOUR AND GRAIN-We hear of a sale of 200

bls Flour, at the levee, at \$3 95; light sales from stores at \$4 10a4 20; retail sales at \$4 50. Stocks on hand light. We quote Wheat in demand at 77c for prime .-Sales of Corn at 22a25c. Sales of bright Oats at 20c GROCERIES-There has been a fair activity in gro-

peries this week. The receipts amount to 272 hhds Su gar; 28 boxes do; 614 bbis 100 half-bbis Molasses, and 525 bags Coffee. The sales of Rio Coffee during the week sum up 1,025 bags at 6 a6 c-the greater portion 6fc; and light sales at 6fc. We quote retail sales at 6fa 7tc as per quality, &c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 10a al2ic; Laguyra at 7a7ic. Sugar is quite firm for fair qualities. Sales early in the week of 53 hhds on private erms; 60 hhds at 4c; sales since of 35 hhds fair new crop at 41c; 40 hhds at 4 4-10a44c. We quote by the bbl at Habe. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars at 74a10c for the different numbers and qualities. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 6a74c. Plantation Molasses we quote at 26c, and firm. Sales during the week of 500 bbls at 25c, and 175 at 26c, Sugarhouse Molasses we quote 151 boxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales: the stock is light. We quote sales at 44a4 c. HEMP.-We quote a sale of 22 tons pri

turned up their noses at the leviathans with the this is above the views of manufacturers, but was taken in preference to stopping the factory. There is no Hemp in town for sale, and as the factories have very light stocks on hand, the prices must continue at about the bove rate until the new crop is brought to market. The farmers demand the above price for their crops, but nanufacturers are not willing to accede to them, so long as Bagging and Rope cominue at the present prices. regular sales of bar; iron at 34 a 4 cents in lots; sales of inferior Iron at 3a3ic. We quote sales Tennessee Hot Blast Pig-metal at \$20a27 per ton; a sale of 51 tons at \$25 per ton. Ohio Iron is held a little higher .-Nails-Sales of Pittsburg at 4 18-100a42 cents for the assorted numbers in light lots. Sales in round lot

rom the country, to a manufacturer at \$120 per ton .:

stores at 4 atic; Kentucky pig lead is held at 4c. Shot we quote at \$1 30a\$1 35 per bag, and firm. PROVISIONS & LARD-The provision market is irm, and holders of mess Pork are refusing \$10 for fround lots. We hear of sales of 2,700 Shoulders and 1,000 Hams of bulk Pork at 3½ for Shoulders, and 5c for Hams. Also sales of 28,000 hbs new Bacon at 4½ for hog round. Sales of choice new Hams at 6½. We og-round. Sales of choice new Hams at 6 c. note a sale of 500 bbls Pork at \$8 for prime; \$9

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMIN Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky. MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. оверн Fisher, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia.

HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. Brown & Williamson, Commercial Buildin Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. V.

B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

efferson street. Open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. 10 cents. NOTICE TO TAILORS. HE subscribers are now engaged in the manufacture of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

RUSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnati, January 20, 1849.—tf. TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN F. BAST. MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND

· CHEWING TOBACCO.

No. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Market.

jan 13-tf a partnership on the 1st day of October
last, with Mr. W. C. Perens, have removed their establishment from their
late stand, near the corner of Fifth and Main street, to
that of W. C. Peters & Co., next door to the Bank of that of W. C. Peters & Co., next door to the Bank of Louisville, where they will carry on a general business in the sale of PIANOS, MUSIC BOOKS and STATIONERY. They have in store a large assortment of Plano Fortes, of the different styles and prices; Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, plain and fancy Stationery, Musical Instruments, of every description, and the most complete stock of Sheet Music in the Western country, all of which is offered on favorable terms.

Leaflets of Memory for [vings;
The Gem of the Season—20 fine steel engravings;
The Book of Pearls for 1849—20 "
The Snowflake;
The Christian Keepsake;
The Ruby;
The Lady's Annual;
The American Gallery of Art;
Scenes in the Life of our Savior;
"The Apostles;
"The Apostles;
"The Prophets;
The Illuminated Gems of Sacred Poetry; The Book of Beauty;
The Book of Beauty;
The Keepsake;
The Heroines of Shakspeare;
The Lays of the Western World;

Friendship's Offer The Garland; The Amaranth. J. V. COWLING,

C. H. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky. WILL attend promptly to any business entrus him-will act as Agent for the collection of and closing accounts, &c, &c. Charges moderate April 1, 1848 tf

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

Sept. 9th, 1848.—tf.

E are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish-nt in the West. The paironage of the public is soilc-

WOODBUFF & McBRIDE, PLANE MANUFACTURERS,

And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Big Plane, 63, Third Street, near Main

ISAAC PUGH & Co., No. 118, Chesnut Street—P HILADELPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

2,400

NEW STRAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS.,

WANTED.-Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

at 4a4 1-16c. The stock is fair with receipts of 88 kegs. Tin plate we quote at \$11 50 in light lots. Reeipts this week 150 boxes. Light sales of Roofing Plate at \$12 per box. Sales of Bancablock Tin at 27a29c. LEAD AND SHOT .- The demand is limited with o receipts, We quote Missouri bar Lead at 4 asc ; sal of bar lead from stores at 4 a5e; sale of pig lead from

M.O., and \$10 for mess. We quote sales of 60 bbis Lard at 6c, and fair sales of country Lard also at 6c.

tionment of 1850 will give to the former seventy-eight-to the latter, one hundred and thirty-BALDWIN, Bethany, Va. EO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Kv. C. C. Everts, Utica, N. Y.
D. M. Dewey, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

> H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hooper Crews, Mount Morris, Illinois Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.

> > THIS Statue, by Powers, will remain on exhib

quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alle-ghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiers, &c., promptly attended to.

terms.

Orders from dealers, teachers, schools, &c., re PETERS, WEBB & CC.

RLEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS. HE Women of the Bible—18 engravings; Leaflets of Memory for 1849—numer

Sonr High! Sonr High! Soar high! soar high! nor fear to fly, Think not about the falling, Stay not to shrink upon the brink Of high and holy calling; But, being right, with all thy might Go on—the clouds of sorrow, That here to-day obscure the way, May all be gone to-morrow.

The world may sneer, and laugh, and jeer Yet stay not for repining, Alike for all, the great and small, Creation's light is shining. Take heart of oak, there is no stroke Man strikes, but it may aid him, For if the deed from good proceed, Say what on earth shall shade him?

As every joy we unemploy Is an ungracious measure, So every gift we cast adrift Is a most wasted treasure; Should once alike refuse them, We may in vain strive to regain The slighted power to use them.

Soar high! soar high! nor fear to fly, Think not about the falling; There is a power in every hour To help us in our calling; If only more we would adore,
And seek its mighty aiding;
Nor rack our brains, nor take such pains To search for things so fading.

From the American Metropolitan Magazine.

BY MISS CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK.

We have often been struck with the bootless trouble taken in the chase after happiness; with the excitements that are sought, the pleasures that are contrived and pursued, and all ending in a miserable waste of time, money, and labor. Happiness, pure happiness, ever which there is no shadow of imperfection, we suppose is, with the exception of a few brief moments of life, reserved for another state of being. There is just enough of it here to stimulate brothers and cousins who have gone to the who.' 'I love you, Alice.' 'No, no, no; no; our faith, our hope, our struggles for the hereafter. But what is nearest to happiness, tranquility, contentment, cheerfulness, When these not less than "kin," and more There was false playing at the piano. Little serenity, are attainable, are to be had by a wise use of the means most of us possess; by festal day. Then for excursions to the true to her woman's nature, was determined cherishing what we have, and not regretting or desiring what we have not. One of the evils of the unparalleled activity of our young country is a restless desire of change. Our men are "young Rapids." "Dash on -keep moving," are the watchwords; and the mass of the social world seems playing kind, was not essential to the cheerfulness can't? Well, I'll tell you. Miss ---; the game of toilet, changing places with no effect but change.

There is a comfortable exception to this general passion in a certain community we a satirist repeated it: know, doubtless there are many like it unknown to us, where an order of out-of-door bristled with maples, elms, beeches, pines, insolent defiance.

'Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate.'

On the contrary, their lay-brothers enter with hope and depart without despair, and another left; and the charm of it is, that called her from the stairs, and she disapnot always alone! Nothing can be more those left are quite as well satisfied as those peared. The elder lady was by this time liberal than the laws of the sisterhood .-They are only severe against the fiendish vices of hate, envy, calumny, jealousy, and all the brood of discord. Such common infirmities as vanity, folly, and dullness, are, in moderate degree, tolerated, for these are wise virgins, and aim at nothing unattainable. General friendliness, and every-However, there is such a general diffusion ness and good humor, that it offends no one. that it dies of itself, or is hunted down as attractive. vermin are by cleanly housekeepers.

The superiors, leaders, or rather elect ladies of this community, are those who liarity of their order. These superiors use agined. rites. For these, daily and nightly they In the day dreams of old and young, a had rare fun in caricaturing the deep blue provocation of crying children,) 'To the another, let him study the lawyer's cases. open their saloons, and from their lovely gardens and teeming store-rooms provide gardens and teeming store-rooms gardens gard the material elements to sustain them .- and adopted child of the community, who, in fancy's loom. Their shuttles were any ing or evading the ownership of the bag, They have no sybilline warning or croak- having neither father, mother, brother, nor thing but a type of swiftness. Some im- we all knew it; it was identified with L; ing, no weird prophecy, no duenna vigilance, sister, has, by her sweet qualities and graces, patiently snapped off the work, and threw always swinging on her pretty arm. She no conventional manœuvring. There is created and multiplied these relations, and it away; some cut it off to prose. But if had asked for it twenty times that day-

Our fine young lady readers, if such we have, may think this all very well, insipid affair?' though it be, for ladies of a certain age, or sleepy dames in the sober decline of life; but to the young and lovely, it must be a dismal blank. No—let the young and to tell you the truth, I think bowl, writes an answer in rhyme or prose, knew; but there are words of infinite lovely bide their time. It will come. - we all think F. H. prefers our hand. as pleases her, and deposites it in the bowl. meaning; and that his were such, we infer-Meanwhile the whole occupation and in. some visiter to L. terest of life are not cast on one die .--There are social duties to be done; new studies to be followed; pleasant books to be read; new mysteries of the needle to be certainly, as this town young lady, but her expored; and life goes on cheerily, without face is more engaging. She is a thousand the continual excitement of the sentimental times more captivating. relations, or the uninterrupted presence of the nobler—no! rarer sex. When the ways bewitched by beauty—and E. M. is evening sets in, and neither lecture, party, so frank and easy-just the sort of girl to taining to wit, but its acid and bitter. opera, nor play, in perspective, the mail afford a refuge to a reserved man. Her (the event, in country life) arrives. Then cheerful loquacity fills every awkward children?' [Word whale,] there are letters, perchance from India, chasm in conversation, and her incessant Ans. Notto tell too long a tale, London, Paris, or at worst, there is the activity keeps up a pleasant ripple on a morning paper from town; and even the quiet surface. She is a charming creature, young vestals, who have pursued their dry I confess. But she is a camelia for draw-studies in Herodotus and Rollin, during the ing-room wear, and our dear little L. a fordáy, have yet some interest in the whirling political wheel of Europe, and lend a docile ear when their elders tell them that it is all have been so out in your surmises.'

sitting on F. H.'s knee; 'for I saw her; but it's no answer to the question: Who was the father?—to tell who was the mother. quite as important to know something of the crumbling thrones of to-day, as of the so much desired. L. is alone in the world.' I don't believe she knew what she was about. Do you, F? She is so strange todoubtful dynasties of three or four thousand Alone! thought I, with such a band of angel day! I saw her put an old flower in her years ago. If clouds lower without, and friends around her. 'And we have all con- work-basket, and throw her scissors in the out-door exercise is impracticable, a romping cotillion occupies the twilight, or polkas and weltzes a part of the evening the dan.

And we have all con. She work basket, and throw her scissors in the first pin. She say Besom, and keep the expression into fired the first gun in the Revolution, and which the mouth subsides until the desired and weltzes a part of the evening the dan. cing, it may be, not quite as prolonged as position rather than sympathy, on F. H.'s the reading proceeded. when the "rarer sex" are present. Some- part. Men should be more cautious. times, but rarely, there is recourse to loud reading. Social enjoyment is the order of has voluntarily done wrong; like most men, lot.] the evening; and the minds of the community are too various for one book to unite traction. I have loved him so much that I all tastes and sympathies. So reading is cannot bear to blame him; but I must say set apart for the day, and there are social I hope he'll not come here again. plays, plenty of talk, conundrums and improvised or remembered. Oc. casionally a whist party is formed for a 'Never!—I do not say that; but not till charming elderly friend, who puts up with L. has done blushing at the mention of his the irregularities of feminine playing, for name, and trying to be particularly gay the sake of his favorite game, never failing when E. M. is rallied about him, to remark to his coadjutors, that the worst

to him than the game (or anything in life)
"a la rigeur." He considers it, he says, as a mere filling up the chasms in conversation, and as affording an opportunity to the sixteeners to let off their steam, which they o him than the game (or anything in life) had lately clogged it.' * *

dyspepsy on him when he said of them— caused the perturbations of their planet. 'The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year.' 'Melancholy!' when she is weak in her weakness. Our dear

withering heat, 'melancholy,' and the his awk wardness. stinted freezing days of winter the 'sad- The next afternoon L. was playing some dest of the year,' but not the golden autumn of Beethoven's music, which she plays

'Most women have no character at all;'

troduced to a very striking and charming his apartment. young woman, who had been passing the

I have said that there is no gossipping in in a circle of close and lively sympathies,

no call for these old world appliances, is child or sister to the whole community. the muses were not invoked, they were not asked for it and searched for it in F. H.'s where purity and innocence are watch and In answer to my question, my friend replied, insulted. If there was nothing to claim presence. 'Yes: F. H. was with us a month.'

'Is there any progress in his and L.'s ridicule.

'Oh, no! It goes like a crab, backward. F. H. did not seem like himself this sum-

-not quite so handsome-not so striking,

other-but I suppose it was the accident of cannot think F. H .-- no, I do not think he

I perceived my friend was dreadfully an noyed. 'Never?' I said.

She had hardly finished this sentence

playing makes no more than five per cent. when the door opened, and F. H. entered, all written on difference in the long run, and indicating and my friend, in spite of her vexation and be drawn out. by invincible good humor, that he is content to suffer the tariff, for his favorite recreated cordiality. The strong current of old but one, cried Alice. F. H. was evidently borne in parcels.

teeners to let off their steam, which they awkwardness too. Nothing could be more Ques. 'Is usually do in a round game, or in uncurbed unexpected than F. H.'s arrival. He was tinguisher.] hilarity of explosions of talk, by courtesy not expected till the year should come round. He had expressly said, when urged These are the evenings after days of out to come in the winter holidays, he could of-door enjoyment. The mellow days of not come till summer vacation. All thoughts outumn are the best of all the year for this. fixed on the city friend as the solution of Nature's oracle-poet must have had a fit of the riddle. It was this new-found star that Alice.

every breath of the nectar air brings back little L. betrayed no excited feeling-apto the old the feelings of their youth, and peared nothing different from usual, except when to the young every hour is bright for woodland ranging and field sports!

'Melancholy!' when the leaves look as H. did not contribute to the cheerfulness of if they were dyed in melted gems; and, as the evening. He was tacitum and abstract. Ans. 'The sun's round face so bright and fai they fade, fade into the tints and harmonies ed, and though, for an American-bred youth, that old painters leved. 'Melancholy?' exact and graceful in his manners, he turnwhen the sky is bright as a poet's dream ed over a chair, utterly demolished the fire from dawn to twilight! when every sunny in attempting to put up a fallen brandhour may be spent in traversing old paths, and while standing by Miss ---, overset or finding new ones, treading the rustling a lamp on the mantle-piece. He caught it leafy carpet, brilliant as Florence mosaic. in time to save my friend's carpet. The 'Melancholy!' when we turn children again, disaster was evidently considered generally and live on that effluence of beauty that as equivalent to a declaration of love for first thrilled our senses. Oh, no! Call Miss ——. She was the only one who spring with its lassitude, summer with its had the presence of mind to rally him on

A pleasant week passed, in October, in rocking chair, by the fire, half dosing over this cheerful community, led me to consider the last Boston Weekly Messenger, and F. the wealth of enjoyment we all might have H. was on the sofa, apparently dividing his within our own modest homes. The gay- attention between the music and Alice D., eties of summer were over, and the placid a teazing little girl of eight years old .pleasures I have described had succeeded I know something about you, F.,' she city to make their fortunes (for this com- shall I tell you who it is?' F. H. tried to than "kind," come home, every day is a Alice felt her power of tormenting, and mountains, water-falls, pic-nics, drives, rides, not to lose the opportunity. 'I'll tell you serenades, torch-light parties, and moon- who mamma says it is, and cousin Mary, light rambles. But this season of general and aunt Sarah, and the whole of them; I movement and vitality was passed, and all heard them all talking about it when they had subsided into the customary course .- thought I was fast asleep. Now, Mr. F., It was evident that mankind, as mere manof a community of young women; that we and the mischevous little thing pronounced have fallen on better times than those were, the name of the beautiful guest, syllable on words. when a clever woman said of her sex, and by syllable. Poor L., she is the most swords, turning every way, but tended by supposed to make the history of young wo-splenetic travelers may have said or written, supposed to make the history of young wo-men's lives; nor the gossipping and ma-said that music of Beethoven's always this room?' [Word hood.] is there inscribed upon them those words of nœuvering which has been the role of their affected her strangely-wiped away her elders. The usual chances of life happen tears-thrust her handkerchief into her to our community, but they come unsought. little net bag on the piano, and was reseat-There are Beatrices with Benedicts, as well ing herself, as if to proceed with her music, Beatrices without them. One is taken and when, most fortunately for her, some one taken, seeming to consider the security and apparently in a profound nap. Alice's exemptions of their haven as equivalents attention was attracted by a robin on the for the possible gain of the outward-bound door-step, and F. H., after going to the

better than inanity. admiration there was nothing to provoke There are exigencies that will nerve the

Each person writes a question, and after and feeling. F. H. put Alice aside, took it a single word (the more grotesque the the bag from her, walked to the end of the better), on a strip of paper, and puts it in a room, and gave it to L. His back was to The responses are read aloud.

'Impossible!' I exclaimed; 'if he ever were interested in dear little L. She is not edness?' [Word shoe.] red from the smiles, the blush, and the that appeared at once on L.'s face.

Ans. 'Folly sometimes wears shoe Too tight upon her little toe. And wiekedness is often led Upon that little toe to tread.

This proceeded from our Beatrice, who not the shortest way home. has readiness, keenness, everything apper-Ques. 'Who is the father of Zebedee's

They were the parents of children three-Tom, John, and little Dickey.'

sitting on F. H,'s knee; 'for I saw her:

Ques. How should the only gentleman

the room choose a partner?" Ans. 'Your task was hard enough to drive one

to despair --To fix on the fairest where all alike were fair; But though you could not soon decide yet still it matters not; You might have written all their names, and drawn them out by lot.'

Ah, F. would not do that way; do you think he would?' asked F.'s little tormentor. turning to Miss ----'Oh, no,' she answered readily, 'we are

all written on Mr. H.'s heart, and cannot Oh, no-not all-not nearly all-all once which Providence has ordered to be

tion. Nothing would be more abhorrent love flowed over the little obstruction that becoming annoved with the little girl's sal-

Ans. 'The steamer's In-I scarce can wait

The letter-bag so slowly opes: What, none for me! oh, cruel fate, Extinguisher of my fond hopes.'

'Not your fond hopes, Mr. F. H?' said

Ques. 'Do you enjoy a rainy day?'-

This response afforded no material for

the quick-witted litte Alice. Its allusions.

But when he gives too warm a kiss

E'en for my ardent taste, I pray For a refreshing rainy day.'

Ans. Should Mortimer Delvile

Appear in our view, A grand hurly-burly Would quickly ensue.'

'You are Mortimer Delvile! you are

'No, no, Alice, he replied; 'all the ladies

Ques. Who is the belle of -

Broad lands and great wealth, Have nothing to do with a belle.

This vailey of ours Of Pekin the towers

Resembles so much, That I dare not touch

Where all ring so well.'

Ass. 'Oh, don't speak of acres.

Or carter-potatoes: Possession and pelt,

And of course she remained.

Word humbug.]

in this generation.'

|Word carter-potatoes.|

blitzen.

professions, with minds more attuned to human sympathies, with hearts more open to the world-wide interests of their species. with ingenuity better sharpened to devise, and hands more ready to execute schemes of benevolence and philanthropy, schemes of benevolence and philanthropy. Alice.

'Alice, my dear, come and sit by me,' said my friend, who, till now, had appeared, like the rest of us, decorously deaf to the subject of this memoir, to such a mingled tide of humanity as flows and ebbs, or boils and eddies, through the exchanges of our great comwere they early introduced, like the subject of this memoir, to such a mingled tide of humanity as flows and ebbs, or boils and eddies, through the exchanges of our great commercial cities. The poetic fire of imagination need not be quenched; it may be fed with materials here which will make it afterwards to shed a healthier glow on the terwards to shed a healthier glow on the constant of the profession. 'No; I had rather sit here,' replied Alice. tion need not be quenched; it may be fed pages of its inspiration; and the professional talent which is now so honorably active twenty guineas each, deposited these in sadin securing independence for the personal fortune of its possessor, need not be crampfortune of its possessor, need not be crampthe day, he slung over his horse, and set the day whose spirits should be as one in ed or blighted, but might here receive into out in the buoyant hope of a pleasant and heaven. its companionship, an expansive benevo-lence to which the habits of schools are not always favorable, and which, if but sancti-thunder awakened the echoes; the gathering fied, would make its owner not more admir- clouds began to drop, and the rain soon fell received the blessing of such a mother! the quick-witted litte Alice. Its allusions, however, to daily discussions of the different quality of sunshine in France and our country, between the writer and a charming little French friend, greatly amused us.

Ques. 'What sort of a figure would Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if he were to appear here?' [Word hurly-burly.]

Mortimer Delvile make if here delvery age to drop, and the rain soon fell in torrents, wetting him to drop, and the rain soon fell in torrents, wetting him to drop, and the skin, and like the good and the great of every age, what was Currie, whose life, in this respect, resem-bled that of his young relation; and cer-his horse, and mingled with the mud which tainly it was so with Henry Duncan, whose already thickly covered the road. He inearly sojourn in Liverpool, uncongenial stantly dismounted. Fastening his horse to London, perhaps not one, nor many out of though mercantile pursuits were to his temper, he learned, afterwards, to regard as treasure, and, having succeeded tolerably Mortimer Delvile!' cried Alice to her poor forming a most important era in his histo- well, he had just begun to make a narrower tory moulding his character, and preparing scrutiny, when he was accosted by an old persons to whom this has been mentioned No, no, Alice, he replied; 'all the ladies tory moulding his character, and preparing here voted there was no Mortimer Delvile him for a useful and honorable career.— woman, whose appearance showed her to be tion, nor do we profess, hitherto, to have out of the book-nothing half so charming Memoir of the Rev. Dr. Duncan, the a vagrant. She began, unasked, to aid him Founder of Savings' Banks.

Little Miss Alice seemed rather mystified I'm in the worst scrape that a man ever E. M. looked conscious, half embarassed, imperfect arguments, and the meaner sort he could easily supply. and but half pleased, during the reading. of books, are like common distilled waters, On another occasion he found himself all over the world. Nor has the universal piano, leaned over it, and walking up and I cannot tell how L, looked; she had drop- flashy things. Reading maketh a full man; heavily laden with gold at Birkenhead.— admiration which has been bestowed upon Soon after my arrival at ____, I was in. down the room two or three times, went to ped the stitches of her knitting, and gone conference a ready man; and writing an The sun was down, and the night tide only it, in the slightest degree exaggerated its his apartment.

The evening found the little community to the end of the room to take them up.—

oxact man; and, therefore, if a men write quarter full. The usual ferry-boats had lofty and exquisite character. The men, in the evening found the little community to the end of the room to take them up.—

oxact man; and, therefore, if a men write quarter full. The usual ferry-boats had lofty and exquisite character. The men, in the tittle community to the end of the room to take them up.—

oxact man; and, therefore, if a men write quarter full. The usual ferry-boats had lofty and exquisite character. The men, in the tittle community the generalisation of the response did not little, he had need have a great memory; if ceased to ply for the day, and it was neces. whole summer there, and who, being captil again gathered at my friend's. It promised quite meet the expectations of the com- he confer little he had need have a present sary to hire one for his own accommodation. They have the fine oval face, sedate, bright day kindness, are the cement of their asso- vated with their rural life, is prolonging to go off more cheerfully than the preced. pany; and it was followed by a momentary wit; and if he read little, he had need have Carrying the saddle-bags, in which his money eyes, and clear complexion of the old race. ciation. Detraction is held by them as a her visit far into the autumn. She is just ing. If I may be allowed the expression, silence. That little spirit of unrest, Alice, much cunning, to seem to know that he had again been stowed, over his arm, he procrime—murder in the first degree; and gossip is only endured, when there are found natures too weak for its absolute prohibition.

The first degree; and gossip is only endured, when there are found natures too weak for its absolute prohibition.

The first degree; and eighteen, with exuberant spirits, and a self-they had become more easy in the harness, adjusted their ideas to the apparent necessity pension of animation. She had espied a doth not. History makes men wise; poets, to the point where he must embark, but he skin and hair alone suggesting a reminiscence of their Saxon ancestry. The had become more easy in the harness, adjusted their ideas to the apparent necessity but accompanied with such general kind-they had become more easy in the harness, adjusted their ideas to the apparent necessity but accompanied with such general kind-they had become more easy in the harness, adjusted their ideas to the apparent necessity but accompanied with such general kind-they had become more easy in the harness, adjusted their ideas to the apparent necessity but accompanied with such general kind-they had become more easy in the harness, adjusted their ideas to the apparent necessity but accompanied with such general kind-they had become more easy in the harness, adjusted their ideas to the apparent necessity but accompanied with such general kind-they had become more easy in the harness, and a self-they had become more easy in the harness, and a self-they had become more easy in the soft and slippery beach with they had become more easy in the soft and slippery beach with they had become more easy in the soft and slippery beach with they had become more easy in the soft and slippery beach with they had become more easy in the soft and slippery beach with they had become more easy in the soft and slippery beach with they had become more easy in the soft and slippery beach with they had become more easy in the soft and slippery beach with they had become more easy in the soft and slippery beach with they had become more hospitable rites of tea were over, and the vest. 'What is this,' she said, 'that you oric, able to contend; 'Abeunt studia in not to be the only passenger. A rough- women are remarkable for the natural digof light and moral health in the atmosphere E. M. is very hand-some, frank, easy and usual allowance of music and dancing had, have tucked in here, close to your heart?' moris,' (studies become habits) nay, there looking man, of powerful proportions, join-nity of their carriage, which harmonises plays were proposed. The line of poetry And before he could take any measures to is no stand or impediment in the wit, but ed him on the shore, who accosted him fa- strikingly with their tall and commanding -'what is my thought like?' the historical prevent, to silence, or evade her, she snatch- may be wrought out by fit studies; like a miliarly, entered the boat with him uninvit- figures, and the gravity and reserve of their -. In its bad sense there is none; but game; and, finally, rhapsody. It must be et the string, pulled out, and exposed to disease of the body may have appropriate ed, and took a seat. Had it not been for expressions. Like the men, their faces are confessed that our obscure community has general view (even to L.'s. for at Alice's exercises; bowling is good for the stone and the lateness of the hour, and the value of oval, with the slightly aquiline nose, large have performed the pilgrimage of married there are certain vibrations, and what the tendency to the intellectual even in their there are certain vibrations, and what the tendency to the intellectual even in their vibrations, shooting for the lungs and breast; his charge this might not have disturbed him; flashing eyes, and curved lips. life, a pilgrimage that indeed most of our vestals perform, sooner or later—a pecuvestals perform p those tears the little elf had forced from her wandering, let him study the mathematics; two miles above the town, at a spot made blush, rich in color, but delicate in its difno enforcement but the gentle one of ex-ample. They do not appoint the duties of the vestals, nor watch over their perform-the vestals, nor watch over their performance. It is eminently a "free soil, free la- friend of the brothers and cousins of our may be ignorant of it, and give some ex- deem it?" Poor F. H! I believe he would differences let him study the Schoolmen; if bor, free speech" order. The supervision of the ladies elect is confined to the festal of the ladies elect is confined to the ladies elect is confined to the festal of the ladies elect is confined to the festal of the ladies elect is confined to the ladies elect is

The Beacon.

Its fellow-star of heaven

Was speeding to the west, Another clime to hallow,

Dimmer it grew, and dimmer, As purple tinged the gray, Till in the flashing sunlight

We near'd the lonely beacon;

Its lamp was turning pale, Its lamp of hope and mercy

To the seaman in the gale.

And I prayed on it a blessing Of Him who rules the land

And holds the mighty ocean In the hollow of His hand.

The London Gazette contains some im-

portant information for the ladies, with re-

And smile upon its rest.

Its glory pass'd away.

In the dull gray of morning, The winds had sunk to stillness, The waves played low and soft, When "Beacon dead to windward" shyest man, provided he has, au fond, sense Was sung out from aloft. Like Hope's inspiring banner To Sorrow's eye unfuri'd; Like the lighning flash of freedom To a long enslaved world; Like a single gem that brightly In Beauty's bosom glows, In the dull gray of morning

There was a general movement and a breaking up of the evening party. F. H. attended L. to her home. It was very near: but they did not take the most direct way. and this time the longest way round was

red from the smiles, the blush, and the tear.

A Great State. Old Massachusetts has ever taken the lead in what is great, good, useful, and profitable. She established the first school in the United States, the first academy, the first college. She set up the first press. printed the first book and the first news 'L. wrote that,' said Alice D., who was paper. She planted the first apple-tree, tting on F. H.'s knee: 'for I saw her. and caught the first whale. She coined the first money, and hoisted the first national gard to the manner of placing their lips when they desire to look amiable, dignified, flag. She made the first canal and the first railroad. She invented the first mousetrap and washing-machine, and sent the &c. It says that if a lady would compose first ship to discover islands and continents her month to a bland and serene character. gave "John Bull" his first beating, and put her hand first to the Declaration of Independence. She invented 'Yankee Doodle,' tinguished and somewhat noble bearing, and gave a name forever to the 'Universal not suggestive of sweetness, she should say Yankee Nation.' Truly, a great State is Brush, the result of which is infallible.— Massachusetts,-Mem. (Tenn.) Herald. If she would make her mouth small and

A New Novel and Poem by Bulwer The Literary World says:--"It is now ascertained that the novel of 'The Caxtons,' publising in Blackwood's Magazine, is from the pen of Bulwer. Messrs. Harper are in correspondence with the author, and will soon publish the book entire.

soon publish the book entire.

"The conclusion of the poem 'King Arthur,' from the same pen, will also be issued by the Harpers.

Let us not pull that upon ourselves all at

must say Cabbage. Ladies, when having

their daguerreotypes taken, may observe

these rules with some advantage.

Incidents Bointed by a Clerk in Heywood

(FROM MEMORR OF THE REV. DR. DUNCAN, THE

It was sometimes his lot to be deputed as It was sometimes his tot to be deputed as confidential messenger to carry parcels of may be inferred from the inferred f a confidential messenger to carry parcels of gold coin to branch banks in neighboring towns, and he used to relate several adventages.

It is told to the honor of the great Lord tures that befell him on such occasions, two Bacon that he felt he could never repay his rington, a town about twenty miles from and in his will left the injunction, "bury money in rouleaux of paper, containing close to his own at Mount Auburn, that in the search, but her assistance was not the assertion, we have made a point of encoveted, and the banker's clerk gave her a deavoring to do so, whenever we could, and

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, civil but very intelligible intimation that have not been disappointed. The mention Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for privateness and retiring; for ornament, is for discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business; for expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshaling of marshaling of the counted over his gold, and found to his dismay that he still wanted eleven pieces. In considerable aging the counted over half-a-dozen streets could be found to his dismay that he still whether half-a-dozen streets could be found to he circumstance, generally creates a laughing astonishment, and a cry of 'lm possible!' Two persons who successively heard of it the other day, not only thought it incredible as a general fact, but doubted whether half-a-dozen streets could be found affairs come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to use them too much for ornament sloth; to use them too much sloth, to use them too much sloth; to use them too much sloth; to use them too much sloth, to use them too much sloth, to use the sloth sloth, to use the sloth sloth, to use the sloth sloth sloth, to use the sloth by this happy answer, and was for once silent. Children do not readily take a play on words.

It the Miss Alice seemed rather mystified is alfectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the whim of a scholar; they perfect nature and are perfected by experition. Yet, in Cheapside is an actual, vis. to use them too much for ornament and matters as no had already mustered upon the ible, and even ostentatiously visible tree, to road, and were prosecuting a search after the lost treasure with the greatest eagerness.

The multiple matters as no had already mustered upon the ible, and even ostentatiously visible tree, to all who have eyes to look about them. It stands at the corner of Wood street, and I pass over several clever responses that ence: for natural abilities are like natural The mud had been literally raked with by syllable. Foor L., she is the most I pass over several clever responses that lend and their fingers for some hundred yards, a solitary one the other day in St. Paul's habitually self-controlling young person I can only be understood by an explanation of have ever known; and whether it was that local allusions. One only remained to be studies themselves do give forth directions and he could not doubt that they were allocal allusions. One only remained to be known to us, where an order of out-of-door vestals dwell, with no conventual walls of man's masonry, but surrounded not imprisoned by piles of marble, whose sides are bristled with maples, elms, beeches, pines, bristled with maples, elms, beeches, pines, and the glowing mountain ash. Their gates are not guarded by angels with flaming swords, turning every way, but tended by smiling hospitable spirits. Nor, whatever smiling hospitable spirits. Some books are to be tasted, they affirmed, an old know not; but she burst into a flood of that and opened the flood-gates, I dom, without them and above them, won sulted and maltreated, they affirmed, an old know not; but she burst into a flood of that and no other. She had no concepted, that have been supposed to make the history of young wone of the remote tree in Cherchyard. Whenever to him with a mischievous design to perplex dom, without them and above them, won but she burst into a flood of that and no other. She had no concept, him; and if he did not speedily leave the first time in life disingenuous, she laughted—said that music of Beethoven's always of its area. Not knowing how to obtain re-bounds to imagination or to the want of its conflict. The carried in the chird that touched the flood-gates, I was a voney or imprecations. He had in the chird that touched the spring and opened the flood-gates, I know not; but she burst into a flood of that and no other. She had no concepted him; and if he did not speedily leave the supposed to make the history of young wone in St. Paul's Churchyard. Whenever to him with a mischievous design to him with a mischievo others are to be swallowed, and some few dress, he returned to his former shelter.— We were told the other day, on good auto be chewed and digested; that is, some While deliberating on his loss, six of his thority, of a man who had resided six and-I'm in the worst scrape that a man ever gets in;

Of so many bright eyes that are piercing be read, but not curiously; and some few to offered to him for a trifling reward, which Rome, and then, for the first time, went inoh, how choose the brightest! oh what be read wholly and with diligence and at- he gladly consented to give, not questioning side the Cathedral.—The Town, by Leigh tention. Some books, also, may be read too narrowly whether he had received a Hunt. I cannot decide—what mortal man could? by deputy, and extracts made of them by faithful tale of what they had gathered, and others; but that would be only in the less rejoicing that his loss was no greater than

> desolate by the vapors of a chemical work, fusion. A smile sits in their eyes but the which had banished to a distance the abodes most inquisitive observer cannot detect in of men. The boat drew to land. The their looks or manners the remotest indiintruder leapt ashore; and Henry, shoulder- cation of levity. A sweet seriousness is the town for a few hundred yards, when, groups of these people, men and women, ion remarked, that the load seemed heavy, Norman head with which we all are so and he would be glad to relieve him of it familiar. It carries us back at once to the for a little. Now, thought he, my fears are eleventh century. Wherever we turn, we realised. He held for a moment his treas- see, as in a magic glass, William the Conure the tighter, and declined the offer, remarking with constrained thanks, that he Wayside Pictures, in Bently's Miscellany. felt the weight no incumbrance. 'Come, come,' was the rejoinder; 'don't make a mystery, man, of a very plain affair. I discussed with Mr. B—— the prospects know you very well, and I know the errand of the impending journey, and indulged in you are on: you are carrying gold to Hey. a few excursive remarks upon snow-shoe woods', from Chester. Give me the bags: I am as honest as yourself.' The thought of his own eventful career in the country. flashed through the young man's mind—it On one occasion he was sent off upon a was characteristic of the calmness which long journey over the snow, where the in agitating circumstances, he always exhib. country was so mountainous that snow-shoe ited,-'If I refuse' he is much stronger than walking was rendered exceedingly painful I, and can rob me in an instant; but if I by the feet slipping forward against the front give up my load quietly, I shall have the advantage of being in a better condition to pursue him and give an alarm; should I find his journey, two large blisters rose under the that he intends to make off with it.' Thus inwardly satisfied he accented the offer and themselves came off. Still he must go on, inwardly satisfied, he accepted the offer apparently as frankly as it seemed to be made. or die in the woods; so he was obliged to The dreaded bandit conveyed the ponderous tie the nails on his toes each morning before load in safety to the turn where their roads starting, for the purpose of protecting the parted, and then handed it over to him, and tender parts beneath; and every evening he wished him good night.

> In telling these anecdotes, he used to remark, that he never was called to such duties without an advantage and put them in his waistcoat pocket, being afraid of losing them if he kept them on all ties without an adventure more or less inter. | night!-Ballantyne's Hudson's Bay. esting; and, though he was so fortunate as never to be robbed, and never, except on The poet can no more write without the single occasion first mentioned, to lose any of his money, these events, no doubt, can fly in an exhausted air pump. He must contributed to inspire a salutary caution, learn the chords of the everlasting harp beand to open to him a new vista for the ob-

> > To Young Ladies.

the most fond of the society of the ladies, not tearing it with thorns. He must wait who cherish for them a high respect, are till suffering has become spiritualised, by seldom the most popular with the sex. - losing every portion of the sensual pain Men of great assurance, whose tongues are before he can transmute it into poetry; pretty, she must say Flip, but if the mouth be already small and needs enlarging she highly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment, are the favorites.— flows from the wounded soldier but celestial A due respect for women leads to respectful action towards them; and respectful is usually distant action, and this great dis-

hever made; for while we walk in sunshine, it sticks close to us; but the moment we enter the shade it deserts us.

A heart full of love and human sympators and through the window of a cheerful face, and speaks to you in a gentle tone of voice. Goodness and urbanity seldom walk far apart.

In all occupations, such a speaks to you in a gentle tone of voice. The standard of the window of a cheerful face, and speaks to you in a gentle tone of voice. Goodness and urbanity seldom walk far apart.

The Mother's Law. "Forsake not the law of thy mother," is the text of a printed sermon, preached by the Rev Chandler Robbins, and occasioned by the recent death of the mother of the late Judge Story,

The Trees of London.

passenger may not discern a tree. Most ascertained it; though since we have heard

The beauty of the Normans is a proverb

traveling, whilst he related a few incidents wrapped them up carefully in a piece of rag

having suffered and thought, than the bird servation of men and manners; thus pre-paring him for the life of activity and usefulness which he was afterwards to lead. If he attempts it he will but utter incohe ing has passed into memory. There it will I have found that the men who are really work, fortifying the soul with its examples, flows from the wounded soldier but celestial ichor from the wounded God,

Cobbet said: "Women, so amiable in themselves, are never so amiable as when they are useful; and for beauty, though men may fall in love with girls at play, there is nothing to make them stand to their love

In all occupations, success can be expected only from undivided attention.